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DE GAULLE ALTERS CABINET; MRP OUT

PARIS (AP).—President de Gaulle yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle that brought in more leading members of his party, the Union for the New Republic. Among those removed from high posts were members of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), the Catholic Party formed by underground members after the War. The two parties have been in conflict in recent weeks.

The President's decision was believed by observers to be an effort to solidify his influence in the Government—already very strong—in the face of domestic political troubles, especially the farm problem. It was also apparent that he wanted a tighter rein on the Algerian and Sahara problems. He replaced the Minister of State for the Sahara and Overseas Territories, M. Robert Lecourt, MRP, with a Gaullist, M. Jean de Broglie.

General de Gaulle simultaneously announced he would hold a press conference on September 5.

As the President made his announcement, the MRP announced that Sahara Minister Lecourt had submitted his resignation, and added that "from now on no member of the MRP will be allowed to participate in the French Cabinet."

President de Gaulle appointed as Minister-Delegate at the Premier's Office—in fact Deputy Premier—a UNR member, Louis Terrenoire, former Minister of Information.

Three UNR National Assembly members were appointed to posts that had been vacant: Francois Missoffe as Secretary of State for Internal Commerce; Robert Boulin, Secretary of State for Repatriation (of returnees from former colonies); and Christian de la Malene, Deputy Secretary of State for Information.

Minister of Justice Edmond Michelet, UNR, whom General de Gaulle said was "called to other functions," was replaced by Bernard Chenot, Minister of Public Health and Population.

An MRP member, Joseph Fontanet, was named to replace Chenot in the Public Health post. Whether he will serve in view of his party's dictum, remains to be seen.

ONE MORE TRY AT GENEVA

It now seems less probable than it did a week ago that Mr. Arthur Dean's return to Geneva yesterday as U.S. Ambassador to the Test Ban talks will be followed by nuclear explosions under the Nevada Desert if his mission fails. Some place-loving pessimists in Washington thought this the likeliest consequence of failure when they noted the air of finality with which President Kennedy announced that he was sending Mr. Dean back for another go at the stubborn Russians.

A panel of American scientists had told Mr. Kennedy that, without an agreement of the kind the United States and Britain want, "no country in the world can ever be sure that a nation with a closed society is not conducting nuclear tests." Since this is a fact already well-established, it seemed depressing that the President should mention it as if it were novel, and became more so when he added that Mr. Dean's job would be to find out whether or not the Soviet Union was now willing to bring a safeguard test ban agreement into being. Mr. Dean himself has made his journey to Geneva sound rather less vital by stating that he is not at all sure that the meeting which is to be resumed next Monday will produce a positive result, but remains convinced that a test ban treaty will ultimately be concluded.

In these days it is always difficult to know which American pronouncements are matters of fact and which are intended primarily to shake Mr. Khrushchev's confidence in the posture he has adopted before Berlin. It should not perhaps be left to the Russian leader exclusively to profit from humanity's uncertainty.

It was fear of fall-out that originally won modified American support for a "ban the bomb" movement, in spite of its un-American implications. But now, not only are many Americans persuaded that underground testing will do nobody any harm, but they are also being told that fall-out itself is much less deadly than they imagined: percentagewise, as Madison Avenue would say. The United States Chamber of Commerce, a body resolute in its defence of the American Way, has distributed a pamphlet which dismisses as a fiction the belief that if the blast of a nuclear attack does not kill you the fall-out will.

Along with this campaign to reconcile Americans to the idea of nuclear war goes Rightist propaganda urging them to scorn the good opinion of the world. But President Kennedy — who got support in his election from none of these groups — has made it clear that world opinion concerns him deeply. It could be that he advertised the resumption of the Geneva talks as a last try for America, because he believes that if it fails the world will know who is stalling.

When the United Nations meets in New York next month, the United States is expected to offer what has been called a "dramatic new disarmament plan." It is being hinted that the President himself may go along to make the opening speech. It may be that the world is now adjusted to accept the contrapuntal music of our times. Nations may arm and offer to disarm simultaneously without setting up an unbearable discord. But it seems improbable that Mr. Kennedy will first order a resumption of nuclear testing and then go off to New York and recommend a progressive abolition of all the world's armament.

Lebanon to Shun Arab Kuwait Force

The Lebanon has decided not to send a contingent to the proposed Arab League force for Kuwait nor to make any other contribution, even a token one, the Beirut paper "A-Nahar" has reported, according to Bagdad Radio.

Cairo Radio reported yesterday that the Arab League force, which is supposed to replace British units called in to protect Kuwait against Iraqi threats, is to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the League Council due to be held in Casablanca on September 7.

The League mission which has been touring Arab countries trying to make arrangements for recruitment of the force does not appear to have made much headway, according to news agency dispatches. Refused entry to the Yemen, it has failed to obtain a positive response from Morocco.

Death Pits of Nazis' Jewish Victims Found

WARSAW (Reuter). — Mass graves found at Suchedniow, a small town 35 kilometres northeast of Kielce, are believed to be those of Jews of Suchedniow ghetto slaughtered by the Nazis.

A special commission is to supervise the exhumation of the bodies and attempt to identify them.

Bizerta Debate

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter).—The General Assembly yesterday continued its debate on a 23-power resolution calling on France to enter immediately into negotiations for the evacuation of its Bizerta base.

Almost all yesterday's speakers backed the resolution. Turkey sought reconciliation between France and Tunisia.

Leftists Unite in Bid to Form Cabinet with Mapai Minority

POST Political Reporter

With Mapai official circles maintaining their silence on the Party's coalition plans and intentions, the left-wing parties are going ahead with their various moves in the pre-coalition talks, all of which are aimed at putting Mapai in a minority position in the new Cabinet.

Leaders of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam met in Tel Aviv yesterday and agreed to co-ordinate their policies on the formation of a new coalition. They will also jointly sponsor new legislation in the Fifth Knesset aimed at fixing a time limit in which a Premier-designate must form a government and giving increased powers to the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee. The agreement was reached yesterday by Messrs. Y. Allon and I. Galili, on behalf of Ahdut Ha'avoda, and Messrs. Y. Hazan, I. Bardini and R. Araxi, for Mapam.

The Liberals will meet only next week to discuss the Herut bid for a joint parliamentary bloc. It is understood that three different trends are emerging among the Liberals. The largest group, led by Messrs. M. Kol, E. Rimalt and Y. Saphir, all of whom are candidates for ministerial posts, favour joining Mapai in a coalition, and have been holding informal talks with some Mapai leaders. They believe Mr. Ben-Gurion agrees with their demands for compulsory labour arbitration in essential services and a national health service.

Of the other two groups within the party, one is led by Messrs. P. Bernstein and Y. Serlin, who wish to accept Herut's offer and oppose entering a Mapai-led coalition. A third group is centred around Mr. P. Rosen, which appears to go along with the left-wing parties in aiming to reduce Mapai to a minority in the Cabinet.

None of the Mapai leaders would react to these moves, as they appear to agree on the need for a certain "truce," both inside and outside the Party, to clear the air from the aftermath of the election campaign. There was still no indication whether the Mapai leadership would prefer a left-wing or right-wing coalition, but the statement of Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan, favouring a labour coalition, is understood to be the result of consultations last week among the leaders of the Party's "young guard."

With Mr. Ben-Gurion spending most of his time in the South and other Party leaders resting from the strenuous campaign, no formal consultations have been held by Mapai so far. The initiative of the "young guard" and Mr. Dayan's statement can be regarded as a reminder that they wish to be included in the forthcoming discussions. Mr. Ben-Gurion's present close cooperation with Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Mr. Zalman Aranne, M.K. may be considered part of a new line-up in the Party's top leadership, although no official grouping is likely to be formed on the basis of these informal talks.

Meanwhile Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi again raised his earlier demand to be relieved from his post, stating he needs a long rest from direct Party activities after having run two major election campaigns within less than two years. His request is not likely to be considered before the composition of the new Government is decided.

Johnson Due on PCC Mission To Study Refugee Issue

The U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine announced officially in New York yesterday the appointment of Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carengie Endowment for International Peace, as its special representative to the Middle East on a mission to "explore with the host governments and with Israel practical means of seeking progress made on the Arab refugee problem."

In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry said that in an exchange of telegrams with Mr. Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, Foreign Minister Golda Meir had expressed Israel's readiness to receive Dr. Johnson.

Reuter last night quoted U.N. sources as saying Dr. Johnson expects to leave for the Middle East within a week. He was now working on arrangements for the trip but could not yet say where his mission would take him, they said.

Mr. Hammarskjold was reported to have contacted the Arab nations for their agreement on Dr. Johnson's mission. Their response has not been disclosed.

Assembly Resolution

The appointment is in line with a General Assembly resolution adopted by 37 votes to 17 last April 21. This requested the PCC to make efforts to secure implementation of a paragraph adopted by the Assembly in 1948 calling for repatriation of the refugees to Israel or payment of compensation to them.

The P.C.C., composed of France, Turkey, and the U.S., was established by the U.N. in 1948 for the purpose of assisting Israel and the Arab states "to reach a settlement on all questions". The commission was instructed to facilitate repatriation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of refugees, and payment of compensation for damaged property.

Through the years, however, the commission's work was restricted principally to such matters as the registration of abandoned Arab property in Israel.

A move to reactivate the Commission at the U.N. session in 1959 was resisted by both the Arab nations and Israel.

However, pressure to seek a solution to the refugee problem through the Commission persisted, and at last year's General Assembly the P.C.C. was directed to submit recommendations to the Assembly by October 15 this year.

The U.S. has been especially desirous of reactivating the Commission. Last June American officials proposed that the Swiss Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Auguste Lindt, a former U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees' undertake the mission to the Middle East. He rejected the bid on the grounds that he could see no possibility of reporting progress on the issue.

Dr. Johson is a Harvard-trained historian who spent many years in various State Department posts. Since 1950 he has been President of the Carnegie Endowment which employs its multi-million dollar resources in a variety of research and educational programmes to promote peace. He is 55 and was born in Virginia.

Nasser Claims He Fears Israel Attack 'Any Day'

NEW YORK (INA).—Abdul Nasser said last night in a nation-wide television interview that he can expect an attack from Israel "any day—now, tomorrow or after tomorrow." He added; "They are building their armed forces, receiving arms from the West. They are receiving modern arms from France."

The UAR dictator gave the interview with Columbia Broadcasting System correspondents Howard Smith and Eric Sevareid, at his summer residence at Mamoura, Egypt.

Asked whether UAR arms are as modern as Israel's, he replied: "Yes. Of course we have to get arms in order to compete with their arms. They get better planes, we have to get better planes — the Mig-15 or Mig-17."

Nasser declared that, in the U.S., they "take the side of Israel and neglect our rights. We cannot help but be bitter.

"The Israel problem is always a barrier to good relations between our two countries. We want to see the U.S. Government and the U.S. press taking a neutral view, not taking sides in this conflict."

The letter he received last May from President Kennedy, Nasser said, had assured him that the U.S., "will try to seek a solution for the refugees and to work in the framework" of the of Palestine Conciliation Commission. His reaction to that letter, he declared, is that "there are two dangers from Israel."

"The first danger" he said, "is their actions against the Palestinians, getting rid of them, expelling them out of their land, depriving them of their property, of everything. The other thing is their threat against us, I realised that during their election campaign. By reading the newspaper and the speeches it was clear that Israel is looking for expansion because the parties blamed each other because

(Continued on Page 7 — Col. 6)

Nasser, Hussein Reply to Kennedy

NEW YORK (INA).—A "New York Times" dispatch from Beirut yesterday said Abdul Nasser and King Hussein have replied to President Kennedy's letter of May 11 which proposed a new attempt to solve the "Palestine problem."

Nasser in effect challenged Mr. Kennedy to create the atmosphere of confidence necessary for the solution of problems by showing that U.S. policy in the Middle East was inspired solely by U.S. interest and not by world Zionism.

Hussein urged the President to work for the application of the principle of self-determination for the Arab refugees.

(In Washington, the White House declined to confirm or deny the report.)

According to the report, both Nasser and Hussein, while indicating strong doubts as to whether the "Palestine problem" is in fact solvable at this time, both answered the President in a serious, friendly vein. Mr. Kennedy had written to the heads of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Yemen and the UAR. All replied except Gen. Karim Kassem of Iraq, who announced he would not reply because he considered Mr. Kennedy's letter improper interference in Arab Affairs.

US Warns Russia Against Bars To Allied Access to West Berlin

Moscow Charges Subversion

MOSCOW (Reuter).—The Soviet Government in notes to the U.S., Britain and France has protested against the use of the air corridors to West Berlin for "subversive and revenge-seeking aims of West German militarists," Tass reported yesterday.

The Soviet notes demanded the Western powers take "immediate measures to end the unlawful and provocative activities" of the West German Government in West Berlin. They said there had been "a flagrant breach of the agreement reached in 1945 under which air corridors were set aside for the three Western powers, on a temporary basis, to ensure the needs of their military garrisons, and not for subversive and revanchist purposes of West German militarism."

The notes said that recently "the provocative activity" of West German quarters in West Berlin had been sharply stepped up. "It is assuming such a scope that a threat is created of peace and tranquillity in that area being violated.

"Official representatives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and Bundestag (West German Lower House) arrive in West Berlin along the air corridors and right from the airport go on demonstrative 'inspection' trips through the city, make provocative, hostile statements against the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union," the notes said.

The notes said the intensification of the "machinations" in West Berlin of the Bonn ruling quarters testifies to their "striving deliberately to increase tension there to cause complications and conflicts, to attempt to bring about a clash between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union, to the advantage of the West German militarists and revenge-seekers."

Russia insisted that the Western Powers "take immediate measures to put an end to the unlawful and provocative actions" of West Germany in West Berlin.

The Soviet notes, complaining of "the unlawful and impermissible intervention" by West Germany in West Berlin affairs, said West Berlin "does not form part of the Federal Republic of Germany and ... it cannot fall within the competence of its authorities."

This was also recognized by the Western Governments, but the Western "occupation agencies" had connived at the "provocative activities of certain Federal Republic quarters in West Berlin."

Bonn's Minister for so-called All-German Affairs,

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 2)

UK SENDING ROCKET REGIMENT TO GERMANY

LONDON (Reuter). — A British anti-aircraft missile regiment will move to Germany in the latter part of September, the War Office announced here yesterday.

The regiment — No. 36 Surface-to-Air Guided Weapons Regiment — is equipped with Thunderbird rockets, and is up to strength in men and weapons.

Asked if the regiment was going to Berlin, A War Office spokesman said: "I do not know. They are going to Germany."

They will be attached to the British Army of the Rhine.

The move follows discussions which have been going on some time on steps to strengthen the Nato alliance.

Tsarapkin to Moscow On Eve of Test-Ban Talks

GENEVA, (Reuter). — Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet Union's chief delegate to the Nuclear weapons tests ban conference here, left by air yesterday for consultations in Moscow.

An authoritative Soviet source said that he would return to Geneva in a day or two.

It is Mr. Tsarapkin's first visit to Moscow since late March last when the nuclear conference was resumed after a three-month recess.

His departure came within about 12 hours of the arrival of Mr. Arthur Dean, U.S. chief delegate.

The American delegate told reporters on arrival yesterday that he he expected to see Mr. Tsarapkin before the conference's next session on Monday.

(Leader — Col. 1)

Would Be 'Aggressive Act'

The U.S. yesterday solemnly warned Russia that any interference with free access by the Western allies to West Berlin would be an aggressive act for which the Soviet Government would bear full responsibility.

The White House issued a statement — both sharp and grave in tone — accusing Russia of slander and false allegations in its note Wednesday, which charged the U.S. with air-lifting saboteurs and spies into the city (see column 4).

The statement insisted West Berliners are committed to freedom and said their leaders have acted with restraint "under great provocation."

It said it is strange for the Soviets to protest against relations between West Germany and West Berlin at a time they are insisting upon the identity of East Berlin with East Germany.

"These charges and allegations can thus not be taken seriously," the White House said. "What must be taken seriously by the whole world, however, is the scarcely veiled threat of aggression against the Allied air routes to and from West Berlin," the statement continued.

"The U.S. must serve a solemn warning to the Soviet Union that any interference by the Soviet Government would be an aggressive act for the consequences of which the Soviet Government would bear full responsibility."

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger handed the statement to newsmen at a specially called conference late yesterday afternoon.

Serious Allegation

A British Foreign Office spokesman said in London that the claim in Soviet notes that the Western allies are abusing the use of the air corridors to Berlin, if intended as a threat, "is an extremely serious matter."

Referring to attacks in the Soviet note on West German activities in West Berlin, the Foreign Office spokesman said: "In our view the West Germans are not conducting the activities attributed to them in the note."

In Paris, a Quai d'Orsay spokesman said that the Soviet note seemed for the first time to be threatening the freedom of air communications to West Berlin. So far, the Soviet Government had restricted itself to supporting East German limitations on the movements of East Berliners, he said, but "the tone of the new Soviet note is such that one must ask oneself whether the Soviet Government does not intend to interfere with Western air communications with West Berlin."

W. Berlin Bans East German Communist Party Offices

BERLIN (Reuter).—The West Berlin City Government yesterday ordered the immediate closing of all East German Communist Party offices in West Berlin, and announced they will remain closed until freedom of movement is restored in all Berlin.

The order did not imply a ban on the party itself, however.

In Bonn yesterday, a Government spokesman said Chancellor Adenauer has directed the West German Minister for all-German Affairs, Mr. Ernst Lemmer, to cancel election engagements in West Germany and remain in West Berlin.

The latest Soviet notes to the Western powers attacked Mr. Lemmer's presence in West Berlin and accused him of organizing subversive activity against East Germany (see column 6).

The Bonn spokesman told a press conference Dr. Adenauer asked Mr. Lemmer to stay in Berlin before the full text of the Soviet notes containing the reference to him was received.

East German transport police shot and killed a refugee late yesterday, according to the West Berlin police.

The man dived into the canal, not far from the old Reichstag building, and attempted to make it to the other shore in the British sector of Berlin.

The Dutch and Swedish Consulates here said yesterday they had received "unofficial reports" from people who had gone to East Berlin that foreigners in East Germany were having difficulty in leaving the territory.

West Berlin's borders with East Berlin were still secured yesterday by Allied troops and the area just behind in some places resembled an armed camp.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Horst Adolf Eichmann, 31, second son of Adolf Eichmann, has married a 21-year-old Argentine girl, Elvira Fuxman, in Buenos Aires, it was learned last night.

To All Parents

Have you done your duty towards your children by protecting them against the scourge of polio?

For a relatively very small amount of money you can obtain Salk Vaccine RAFA at any pharmacy. Salk Vaccine RAFA will immunise your children against all types of polio virus. You surely cannot afford not to take this precaution. Buy Salk Vaccine RAFA today, before it is too late.

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Invite their friends to be present at the WEDDING of

RAPHAEL and DORON

which will take place on Sunday, August 27, at 7 p.m. at Meshek Zor'a.

...Of course I smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better—

Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, on Wednesday received the Malagasy Foreign Minister, Mr. Albert Sylla.

Mrs. Meir also received Mrs. Sinclair and Mr. Middleman of the United Nations Childrens Fund.

•

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, yesterday received the West Nigerian Minister of Lands and Housing, Mr. James O. Adigun.

•

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency, entertained at tea at the Sharon Hotel yesterday Mr. Samuel H. Daroff, National Chairman of the U.J.A.

•

"The Golden Head Mirror," honour award of the American Rhinologic Society, was presented to Dr. Zvi Rosen of the Hadassah University Hospital's E.N.T. Department during one of the concluding sessions of the Society's International Post - Graduate Course recently held at the new Medical Centre. Dr. Rosen was also presented with a prize for the Maurice Sorsby Memorial Lecture by the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

•

A reception was held yesterday at the Sheraton Hotel to welcome the new Manager and Mrs. Ted Laughner. Mr. Laughner was formerly Manager of the Sheraton in Sioux City, Iowa.

•

The Medical Association this week gave a farewell dinner in honour of their guests from abroad at the Accadia Hotel.

•

Mr. Y. Hudesman, Director of Hod Investment Centre, has left for U.S.A., Canada and Europe on business.

•

The annual ball of the Shabetai Levy Servicemen's Baby Home will be held in the Churchill Auditorium in Technion City, Mt. Carmel, tomorrow night.

•

The *Rebbe* of Lelov, Rabbi Biderman of Jerusalem, will attend the dedication of his disciples' synagogue in Bnei Brak tomorrow. Buses will leave for the dedication today at 1 p.m. from Jerusalem, Haifa, Rehovot and Lydda.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service was held at the Old Tel Aviv cemetery on Wednesday on the second anniversary of the death of Israel Rokach, former Mayor of Tel Aviv. Among those present were Eliezer Schechter, who represented the Mayor of Tel Aviv; Chief Rabbi Unterman of Tel Aviv; Knesset Members and members of the editorial staff of "Haboker." Mr. Yitzhak Rokach, the deceased's brother, read *kaddish*.

11 Stolen Oils Found Abandoned

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). — Eleven stolen oil paintings — among them a French landscape by Monet and a street scene by Utrillo — were found undamaged on Wednesday wrapped in a Persian rug — also stolen — under a bridge at Fittja, south of here.

The owner, who originally reported that 10 canvasses had been stolen, valued them at 100,000 crowns (about IL42,000). A car containing the paintings was stolen from a Stockholm garage on Monday night and later found abandoned.

Warsaw Jew is Hero Of New Polish Film

VENICE (AP). — The Polish entry in the Venice Film Festival, "Samson," drew applause from the crowd. The film tells of a young Polish Jew who had escaped from the Warsaw Ghetto during the War, returned to the town and died fighting the Nazis there.

The selected audience at Wednesday night's showing gave "Samson" an enthusiastic reception, but the professional critics were unmoved.

The Italian Communist Party organ "L'Unita" wrote that the film, directed by Andrzej Walda, "was much below the reality of the tragedy lived by the Jews during the Nazi occupation in the Polish capital."

40 Communists Die In Vietnam Battle

SAIGON (Reuter). — Forty Communist guerrillas were killed in an attack on a strong Civil Guard post about 200 km. northeast of Saigon on August 16, the official South Vietnam news agency, Vietnam Press, reported yesterday.

The agency said six Civil Guards were wounded in the attack, which was beaten off after two hours of bitter fighting.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
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Perfs. start 8.30 p.m.
CARMEN: Aug. 26
LA PERICHOLE: 26/8
SAMSON & DELILAH: 29/8
FLEDERMAUS: 31/8
AIDA: 1/9

Dag: UN Has Vital Interest in Berlin

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General, said Thursday that the United Nations had a "vital interest in a peaceful solution, based on justice," for Berlin.

In careful language, he indicated that the smaller countries had a right to have their voices heard on this question.

While, with its "wide membership," the U.N. could not, perhaps, aspire to be a focal point in efforts to solve the Berlin crisis, it could not, for that reason, "be considered as an outside party," he said in an introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly. Though it was the first time he had stated a public position on the crisis, there have been repeated suggestions in other quarters that the issue be transferred to the U.N. despite the fact that neither Germany is a member.

Nato Will 'Soon Equal' Soviet Power in Europe

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuter). —Mr. Roger Hilsman, Director of Intelligence and Research in the U.S. State Department, said yesterday that the armies of the Soviet Union's satellite states "are not reliable, and it is unlikely the Soviets would be willing to count upon them in the event of hostilities."

Mr. Hilsman, addressing the World Affairs Council here, said the West possessed a far greater military potential than the Soviet Union, which had "only its population of little more than 200 million upon which to draw for manpower."

He said that Nato was within range of achieving a strength roughly equal to that which the Soviet Union could muster on the forward line" in Central Europe.

20 Years' Jail For Anti-Castro Acts

KEY WEST, Flordia (AP). — Cuban student leader Alberto Muller and Enrique Gustavo Casuso Peres, an anti-Castro leader, were on Wednesday night each sentenced to 20 years in prison by a revolutionary court, Havana Radio reported yesterday. Two Roman Catholic priests also received 20-year sentences.

All had been charged with plotting against the Castro regime "under the influence of the (U.S.) Central Intelligence Agency." The prosecution had asked for 30-year sentences.

Casuso Perez was described by the prosecution as "chief of the counter-revolutionaries in Oriente Province."

The four were among 75 persons captured last April who went on trial in Santiago de Cuba on Monday, all charged with counter-revolutionary activities.

Five were acquitted, two minors were sentenced to two months each in a reformatory and the remainder received sentences ranging from one to 15 years in prison.

Turks Contest Cypriot Attendance at Belgrade

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Turkish-Cypriot leaders have referred to the Turkish Government the question of Cypriot participation in the Belgrade non-aligned summit conference next month, according to diplomatic sources here.

Turkey was asked her views on whether Dr. Fadil Kutchuk, Cypriot Vice-President and Turkish community leader, should use his constitutional right of veto in foreign affairs to reverse the Cyprus Cabinet decision to take part, they said. The decision was reported to have been taken by the Greek-Cypriot majority over the opposition of the Turkish-Cypriot Ministers.

Turkish-Cypriots consider Cyprus is bound to the Western bloc by the terms of the Zurich agreement, which links Turkey, Greece and Britain to the Republic as guarantors of its status.

Paris Asks Permanent Way Across Channel

PARIS (Reuter). France decided yesterday to open negotiations with Britain for the building of a Channel bridge or tunnel.

First proposed in Napoleon's time, a Channel tunnel has been a talking point ever since — and the cost has risen by leaps and bounds. Early in the 20th century, the cost was put at around £20m. Last year's figure for a rail tunnel was £125m. A twin road tunnel was estimated in 1959 at about £160m., and a rail-road bridge at £175m.

The French Government is definitely in favour of constructing with the least possible delay a permanent road over or under the Channel linking France and Britain, a Government spokesman said here yesterday.

Nasser Still Dominant In Mid-East—'Times'

LONDON (Reuter). — A special correspondent of "The Times" yesterday described Egypt as "still the pacemaker" and Abdul Nasser as "still much the most considerable figure" in the Arab world.

In the first of a series of articles called "Middle East Impressions," the correspondent said of Nasser that "Having been in office for nearly ten years, he is something of an elder statesman and, as he is only 43 and to all appearances firmly in the saddle, there is no reason why he should not inherit Nestor's mantle from Mr. Nehru.

This combination of a relatively old regime and a relatively young ruler makes Egypt less in a hurry than it used to be."

But the "Daily Express" reported from Beirut that fears that Nasser is leading Egypt into bakruptcy have cut value of Egyptian pound on the Beirut money market to nine shillings and fourpence and at that there are no buyers.

The correspondent said there was "still corruption. Thought is controlled and dissent stifled. It is a Philistine regime... at the top it is still secretive and exclusive."

Yemen Activates Union with UAR

DAMASCUS (AP). — Imam Ahmed of Yemen has signed decrees bolstering the powers of the three-year-old Federal Council created to handle affairs of the Federal Union between his country and the UAR, it was reported here yesterday.

San Jabri, Council chairman, said the decrees would "drive the Federation Council out of inactive condition into energetic activities."

'Palestine' Team At All-Arab Games

CASABLANCA (AP). — Morocco has opposed the participation of Algeria in the Pan-Arab Games, which opened here yesterday, but a "Palestine" team is taking part.

It was learned that Morocco feared possible suspension from the International Football Federation if Algeria were allowed to compete.

The games will therefore start with nine countries:

Morocco, UAR, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, "Palestine," Kuwait, Jordan and Sudan.

Nehru to Russia Next Month

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru will visit the Soviet Union early next month, the Government announced yesterday.

Mr. Nehru is due in Moscow on September 6 after attending the summit conference of non-committed nations in Belgrade. His visit is in response to an invitation extended by Mr. Khrushchev when he was in India last year.

It will be Mr. Nehru's first visit to the Soviet Union since 1955. He is expected to stay in Russia about four days.

N. Rhodesia Wracked By Arson, Stonings

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia (Reuter). — Two schools, two bridges and an African store were burned down and a beerhall and road-block stoned in fresh incidents in Northern Rhodesia, a Government spokesman reported yesterday.

The northern part of the territory has now been swept by a wave of disturbances and violence for almost a month.

An arrest was made after a petrol bomb was thrown through a window of the African store in Kwacha African township. The place was gutted by fire.

In Lusaka, four Africans were arrested and accused of being in illegal possession of explosives. Two Africans were arrested in the Kasama district on charges arising from the destruction of a Roman Catholic chapel at Kawibi.

Mr. Kenneth Kuanda, President of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party, has asked Britain to inquire into "the present chaotic situation in our otherwise peaceful country," political circles in London reported yesterday.

In a message to Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Kaunda proposed that a commission be set up for this purpose, including one representative from India, Ghana or Nigeria.

Belgrade and Tunis To Pool Research

TUNIS (Reuter). — Representatives of Tunisia and Yugoslavia yesterday signed a five-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

Officials said the main points of the agreement were exchange of scientific and technical documents and demonstration equipment between the two countries, exchange of experts for technical cooperation, exchange of visits and conferences for experts to complete their knowledge, and cooperation in scientific research.

Cables in Brief

TANKERS. — The Liberian-registered tanker, World July (20,584 tons), aground on a rocky beach off Masira island off the Coast of Oman, has signalled she is in danger of breaking up. Another tanker, the 19,927-ton, Cadiz-registered Mequinenza, is aground off the Trucial Coast.

RELIEF. — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has sent a donation of 2,000 Tunisian Dinars (about IL20,000) to the Tunisian Trade Union Federation for relief of victims of the fighting in Bizerta.

EMIGRE. — The Cuban Consul in Caracas, Jose Vazquez Blanco, has been granted political asylum in Venezuela after resigning his post.

FRAUD. — Four men posing as policemen with an Alsatian dog kidnapped the driver of a cigarette truck in West London and escaped with 350 cases of cigarettes valued at about £20,000.

YAKS. — Copenhagen zoo is to send some Tibetan yaks to Greenland, were they will be allowed to breed and form a meat supply.

Marshal Zhukov Appears in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP). — Marshal Georgi Zhukov, dismissed as Soviet Minister of Defence in 1957, made his first public appearance since then on Tuesday when he attended the Japanese trade exposition in Moscow.

Officials of the exposition said he came unexpectedly and uninvited, identified himself and agreed to sign the visitors' book. He was in uniform and was said to be looking well.

Zhukov, 65, one of the leading marshals of the Soviet armies in World War II, was last publicly mentioned two years ago by First Deputy Minister Anastas Mikoyan who said he was working quietly at his *dacha* outside Moscow, writing his memoirs and cultivating a garden.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Ramat Hadassah—Pro and Con

Mr. Kol will gain nothing, warns **Hamodia** (World Agudah), by persisting along his well-trodden path with regard to the Youth Aliya. He should be made aware that the children placed in his care are not his or the Jewish Agency's property and they must be educated as their parents desire and in the spirit in which they were brought up in their own homes. The Youth Aliya authorities' deliberate ignoring of this basic premise is regrettable and they should not be surprised that the orthodox community has reacted as it did.

Shearim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) denies that the Ramat Hadassah incident was a kidnapping affair and adds that it took place only to draw attention to the scandalous attempt to force hundreds of immigrant children into apostasy. Ha'aretz (non-party) takes up the claim of the "Torah-rists" that they know that at least 80 per cent of the children have opted for religious education while the Youth Aliya has set aside only 20 per cent. Alongside this charge, the paper cites the statement made by Mr. David Omansky, one of the Youth Aliya heads, that 80 per cent have already been slated for religious institutions while the remaining 20 are still under survey. The paper goes on to say that the Police have this time been content with taking down the names of the Ramat Hadassah invaders before releasing them. If they persist on their adventure, it would be better to hand over these names to the Attorney-General for further action. The problem of education is not to be solved by demonstrations and we have no desire to live under the threat of invasion. The "Torah-rists" shall not impose their will upon our society.

What do the Police intend to do to prevent the repetition of such incidents, asks **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda). It is their failure to track down the culprits in the Schuhmacher case that has precipitated another bold attempt along the same lines, and it is surprising that the disturbers were released at the request of Mr. Kol. But did the Police have to act on his request? This is no private dispute between the head of the Youth Aliya and the leaders of the incited Jerusalem zealots but one between elementary liberties and leftovers from the Middle Ages.

Davar (Histadrut) belabours the same point and declares that those who refused to regard the Schuhmacher incident as a first-rank public affair and preferred to view it as a purely family affair may now see that they were mistaken. The Ramat Hadassah invasion was heralded by a violent campaign of agitation against Youth Aliya and is therefore not to be considered as spontaneous and fortuitous. The Police must take a hand in the matter without fail. **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) roundly condemns the action of the "Torah-rists" and warns that it is bound to jeopardize the chances of future Youth Aliya arrivals. The paper calls upon the public, mainly the right thinking elements among the religious community, to see to it that the depredations of the hooligans are stopped.

Herut does not believe that the children are being forced into apostasy or to eat ritually unclean food; yet it was a basic mistake on the part of the authorities to fail to realize that even the temporary arrangements should be made suitable for those children slated to be transferred to religious institutions. On the other hand, no brief can be held for the religious extremists who took matters into their own hands.

Haboker (Liberal) does not see why Israel should back the Afro-Asians against France; nor does it see why Bourguiba, who is trying to squeeze into the Cairo set-up deserves any support. In effect, by aligning himself with our enemies, he has made it easy for our delegation not to raise its hand in his favour at the Assembly.

LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST August 23, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeals

Before Justices Sussman Witkon and Cohn.

The Assessing Officer for Large Undertakings, Appellant, v. "Avik" Chemical Laboratories Ltd, Respondent (C.A. 56/61).

Deductibility of Company Profits Tax

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on December 29, 1960 (in I.T.A. 501/60).

Avik Chemical Laboratories, Ltd., the respondent, is an approved undertaking under the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 1959. According to section 47 of this law an approved undertaking is liable for a company profits tax of up to 25% of its chargeable income and is exempt from any other tax on its income. However, if an approved undertaking receives a government loan, then it is not entitled to any exemption from income tax on the income deriving from this loan.

The Avik Company showed a total profit of approximately IL141,000 for the year in question, of which approximately IL38,000 was exempt from all taxes except the company profits tax. The amount of company profits tax paid by the company on all its chargeable income (that is that deriving from the loan and that not) was approximately IL39,000.

When it came to the question of paying income tax on the non-exempt chargeable income, a dispute arose between the company and the Income Tax Assessor as to what amount was payable. The company maintained that as in accordance with section 30 (a) of the Income Tax Ordinance the 25% income tax payable by a company is payable on the chargeable income minus the company profits tax already paid on that income, therefore they were entitled to deduct the IL39,000 company profits tax which they had paid on all their chargeable income from the IL103,000 non-exempt income and then pay 25 per cent income tax on the remainder. The Assessing Officer argued, however, that only that part of the IL39,000 company profits tax which had been paid on the non-exempt part of the income was deductible for income tax purposes.

The Tel Aviv District Court accepted the company's argument and the Assessing Officer thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. A. Lapidot, Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the appellant and Mr. I. Rotenstreich for the respondents.

Judgment

Justice Witkon, who a delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the relevant part of section 30 (a) of the Income Tax Ordinance provides that "in calculating the chargeable income of a company for purposes of this law, the company profits tax paid on that income may be deducted". It is clear from this, he held, that the "chargeable income" at the beginning of this sentence and "that income" at the end of it refer to one and the same thing. So that it makes no difference whatsoever when applying this section whether the chargeable income is regarded as the overall income — including both that part flowing from the government loan and that part not flowing from the government loan — or is regarded only as the income which is not exempt from income tax. The main thing to be observed is consistency, so that if the whole income is regarded as the chargeable income then the whole amount of company profits may be deducted. But if only the unexempted part of the income is regarded as the chargeable income then only the company profits tax paid on that part of the income will be deductible.

In the present case, therefore, held Justice Witkon, either the IL39,000 total company profits tax should have been deducted from the total chargeable income of IL141,000 or, more conveniently, that part of the IL 39,000 company profits tax which had been paid on the non-exempt income of IL103,000 should have been deducted from this same IL103,000. The District Court's decision had, therefore, been incorrect and the appeal should be allowed.

Judgment given on June 19, 1961.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 306 from Nicosia — 1310. El Al 226 from New York — 1425. El Al 426 from London and Zurich — 1725. El Al 406 from Rome — 1920.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia—0600. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0645. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0610. El Al 405 to Rome — 0830. K.L.M. 526 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0900. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 1000. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris—1015. Olympic 608 to Athens — 1000. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris—1300. El Al 229 to London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1345. T.W.A. 800 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome— 1910. El Al 428 from Paris and Munich — 1925. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens—2010. Alitalia 453 from Rome—2015.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 2210.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
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In Tel Aviv 6.55 p.m.
In Haifa 6.46 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 7.50 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 8.08 p.m.
In Haifa 8.03 p.m.

Portion: "Ki Te'ze."
Haftara: Samuel I 17, 1—37.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue, Tonight Minha, 6.05 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Lecture by Mr. D. Tamar, 4.30 p.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Lesson in "Mishna Brurs" by Rabbi G. Katz 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, Minha, 6.05 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.20 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgelernter). Minha, 5.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig, 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Huzim Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutsot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Sermon, Dr. M. Tzfat.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (36 Rehov Disengoff): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.25 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.55 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer, Abuna): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.05 p.m. Arvit, 6.47 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Sanyen Synagogue — Sanyen: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Israel First Music Festival

OPENING CONCERT
JERUSALEM,
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Binyanei Ha'ooma,
8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV,
August 27
with the participation of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra
Rinat Chamber Choir
Conductors
Alexander Schneider
Gary Bertini
Soloist
Maureen Forrester

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The
BUDAPEST QUARTET
August 28
August 31
September 2
September 4
September 7
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2.	Rafael KUBELIK	Maureen FORRESTER Contralto
		Richard LEWIS Tenor
3.	Antal DORATI	Erika WIEN Soprano
4.	Sergiu CELIBIDACHE	Denis BRAIN Horn
		Daniel BENJAMINI Viola
5.	Sergiu CELIBIDACHE	other local soloists to be announced
6.	Gary BERTINI	Shura CHERKASSKY
	Georg SINGER	Piano
7.	Istvan KERTESZ	Zvi ZEITLIN Violin
		Michel SCHWALBE Violin
8.	Istvan KERTESZ	Victoria DE LOS ANGELES Soprano
9.	Stanislaw SKROWACZEWSKY	Clifford CURZON Piano
10.	Sir John BARBIROLLI	Endre WOLF Violin
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PIANO
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TEL AVIV — Fredric R. Mann Auditorium, at 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, September 6
Beethoven: "Egmont" Overture
Chopin: Concerto No. 1 in E minor for Piano and Orchestra
Brahms: Concerto No. 2 in B flat Major for Piano and Orchestra
Sale of tickets to general public starts on SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, at Mann Auditorium Box Office, daily: 10-1; 4-6; Friday: 10-1.
Prices: IL3.-; IL4.50; IL6.-; IL7.50; IL9.-.
Reduction to I.P.O.A. members as per reduction-voucher "Special Concert No. 1" (blue).
JERUSALEM — Binyanei Ha'ooma, at 8.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, September 7
Mozart: Concerto in G Major for Piano and Orchestra
Chopin: Concerto No. 1 in E minor for Piano and Orchestra
Brahms: Concerto No. 2 in B flat Major for Piano and Orchestra
Sale of tickets starts SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, at Cahana's Offices, Zion Square and 13 Rehov Keren Kayemet — daily 9-1, 4-6; Friday: 9-1.
Prices: IL3.-; IL4.50; IL6.-; IL7.50; IL9.-.
First two days of sale reserved for I.P.O.A. members.
Reduction for I.P.O.A. members as per reduction-voucher No. 1 (green).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Gilbert, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 23676. TEL AVIV: Avramski, 43 Allenby, 63526. Zayednaver, 31 Ahad Haam, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gevirol, 53064. JAFFA: El Kamel (4) St 65, 82361. RAMAT GAN: Pinatzi, 43 Hibat Zion, 72821. BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Asuta. HERZLIYA: Zarni. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 98-1228. HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 64266.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Gilbert, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 23676. TEL AVIV: (until 7 p.m.): Dr. Shoreta, 17 Allenby, 24553. Moshcowitz, 25 King George, 63650. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 42673. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 68139. Baruch, Hatiqva Qtr., 32105. JAFFA: 4 St. No. 10, 82700. TEL AVIV: (after 7 p.m.) Dr. Coleburg, 23 Allenby, 33933. Greenberg, 46 King George, 36209. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 32385. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23533. Baruch, Hatiqva Qtr., 32105. JAFFA: 4 St. No. 10, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Lipschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Asuta. HERZLIYA: Briut. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 98-1228. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Hamada, 2586.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eytan, 4 Rabbi Yehanan Ben-Zakai, 31416. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Kadar, 13 Hamissadim, 22288. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV: Dr. Elsen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 43281. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Hasenferts, 1 Bialik. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eytan, 4 Rabbi Yehanan Ben-Zakai, 31416. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Zepler, 13/2 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Yovel, 28530. Dr. Kadar, 13 Hamissadim, 22288. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. TEL AVIV, HAIFA: Same as today.

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The Weather

Weather Synopsis. Barometric trough over our region caused a drop in the temperatures.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	29	15—32	16—31
Nazareth	44	20—29	20—29
Tiberias	34	23—35	23—35
Haifa Port	29	24—30	23—30
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	23—29	23—29
Tel Aviv Port	46	23—29	23—29
Lydda Airport	53	21—30	20—30
Jerusalem	39	17—27	18—27
Beersheba	27	21—32	20—35
Eilat	21	26—39	26—39

A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Zvi Dinstein, Controller of Foreign Exchange, from a mission to the U.S. and Europe on behalf of the Investment Authority (by El Al).

Mr. Julius Bloom, Chairman of the Executive Board of Carnegie Hall, for a week's visit (by T.W.A.).

Mr. Isaac Hamlin, Director of the American Histadrut Centre, from a Histadrut mission in the U.S. (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Yosef Nahmias, to attend the Interpol Conference in Copenhagen (by El Al).

Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Rabbi Y.M. Abramovitch, for the U.S., on a mission for Agudat Yisrael (by El Al).

Deputy Chairman of the Manufacturers Association Presidium, Mr. M. Weisglass, on a business trip to Europe and the U.S. (by El Al).

Dr. Ezra Melamed, Lecturer in Bible at the Hebrew University, for the U.S., where he will serve as Guest Lecturer in the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

President Tsiranana in South

Given Warm Welcome in T.A.

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—President Tsiranana of Malagasy and his party yesterday earned one of the largest and most enthusiastic welcomes ever extended by the people of this City to guests from abroad.

Veteran Municipal officials who accompanied the Presidential motorcade expressed surprise at the spontaneous turnout of adults and youngsters who lined the streets to cheer and clap the distinguished guests.

The Presidential party flew into Sde Dov from Eilat at 6 p.m., half-an-hour behind schedule. As the President and Mrs. Tsiranana emerged onto the tarmac, the waiting crowd of youngsters and adults cheered.

The Acting Mayor and Mrs. Eliezer Schechter were introduced to the guests by the Chief of Protocol, Mr. A. Gilboa. The City Clerk, Mr. Y. Nedivi, served as interpreter.

Former Nahal Protege

Two young high school pupils presented the President with a bouquet, as did pretty young Segen Yael, of the Gadna, who presented bouquets to Mrs. Tsiranana. She and the Tsirananas' daughter, Ruffine, embraced with emotion. (Segen Yael had been Miss Tsiranana's instructor at the Nahal youth leaders' course she attended here last year.)

The cheers increased as the Presidential party walked along the red carpet towards the limousines waiting under the banner "Vive Le President Tsiranana."

The President sat in the black open-top Mayoral Cadillac, with Mr. Schechter and Mr. Nedivi. The closed Cadillac behind them was occupied by the President's wife and daughter and Mrs. Schechter. Segen Yael joined them at the last moment.

The motorcade set out along the fixed schedule, despite protestations by Alufe Mishne Y. Sela, the special A.D.C. assigned to the President, that as the guests were tired from their journey they should go straight to their hotel suite. He was overruled, however, by Mr. Schechter, who pointed out that the City Councillors were waiting in the Town Hall.

The motorcade set out accompanied by an unofficial guard of honour of young cyclists sporting Malagasy flags.

The route took them first through the new Ramat Aviv housing Estate, and then back along the Natanya highway, where on the bridge over the Yarkon were crowded a large flag-waving group cheering the guests under the banner "Vive les Peuples Afro - Asiatiques Libres."

Hang from Balconies

At all points along the route, large groups of citizens lined the streets and leaned from their balconies. The largest gathering was along Rehov Bialik and around the Town Hall Square itself.

The line of cars ran into difficulty as it wended its way through the early evening rush-hour and straight into a traffic jam on Allenby Road, near Rehov Bialik. Mounted policemen were on duty to keep the crowd in order and one of the excitable Arab stallions collided with the car bearing the President's wife.

The President was welcomed at the brightly-lit Town Hall by a fanfare from the police band and cheers from the scout troop and assembled citizens as he crossed over the carpeted sidewalk and up the steps to the Mayoral Chambers. The banisters were garlanded with fresh flowers and greenery.

Inside the Chamber awaited the entire City Council and refreshments.

After greeting the guests, Mr. Schechter presented President Tsiranana with the Key of the City, "symbolising our feeling of friendship for your people," and pinned the city's emblem on the lapel of Mrs. Tsiranana. Historical albums of the City were then presented to the rest of the presidential party.

President Tsiranana declared that he was fully aware that he was among friends and that "the people of Malagasy are good friends of the people of Israel."

With that, and to the cheers of the crowd, the Presidential party re-entered their cars and proceeded to a well-earned rest at the Sheraton Hotel.

In the evening, they were dinner guests of Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres.

Visit to Kiryat Gat

Hundreds of residents of Kiryat Gat gave President Tsiranana and his party a warm welcome on their visit to the town yesterday morning.

The chairman of the Local Council, Mr. Gidon Naor, and Mrs. Naor, and the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Abraham Cohen, welcomed the guests at the entrance to the town. After a short excursion through the various neighbourhoods, President Tsiranana was taken to City Hall to accept a gold badge of Kiryat Gat and a photo album showing the agricultural development of the Lachish region.

Dressed in a khaki bush jacket, the President showed a keen interest in the development of the town and asked several questions. His wife wore a two-piece beige dress and a wide straw hat.

In the afternoon, the President made a flying visit to Eilat, where he was welcomed at the airport by the Mayor, Mr. Yosef Levy, and his wife.

During their hour-long stay, the visitors toured the town, the oil terminal and the harbour, from where freighters regularly leave for Malagasy. The President showed particular interest in the Zarchin desalination plant.

The tour was marked by a complete absence of formality.

Rabbis Intervene On Youth Aliya

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The General Council of the Association of Israel Rabbis, meeting in Tel Aviv, decided yesterday to call a national rabbinical conference which would take all steps necessary to assure a satisfactory religious environment in Youth Aliya centres both here and abroad.

A mass prayer and protest meeting has been called by a public committee for the "rescue of children" from anti-religious kibbutzim for Sunday at 4.30 p.m. in the square in front of the Hornstein houses in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim Quarter. Persons wishing to attend are requested to bring prayer books and, if they have them, shofarim.

Hundreds of Agudat Yisrael election workers have been mobilised to organise the protest meeting, the Party's Political Secretary, Mr. M. Ponush, M.K., said last night.

He added that emergency meetings will be held next week in London, Zurich and New York to draw up proclamations for Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur declaring that if Youth Aliya will not agree to the presence of representatives of the Chief Rabbinate and Yeshiva heads on its selection committee — which decides which children are sent to religious homes — they will cut off all contributions to Youth Aliya.

On Saturday morning, meetings will be held in 200 Jerusalem synagogues to protest Youth Aliya's behaviour.

Three Return

None of the children who arrived on Tuesday at the Youth Aliya Reception Centre at Ramat Hadassah, near Tiven, succumbed to the blandishments of the "Torah Camp Activists" who arrived there that day by truck, police and the Centre Management told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Three children were brought back to Ramat Hadassah late last night by a passing driver who picked them up nearby. It is believed that they disappeared from the Centre during Tuesday's confusion.

It was too late last night to question them on where they had spent the past two days.

Earlier reports held that several score children were taken out of the Centre when the "Activists" arrived in several trucks on Tuesday.

However, five youngsters who had arrived some time ago returned to the Centre during the past 48 hours after spending some time in a yeshiva in Acre.

School Strike Threatens

POST Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut's Teachers Union yesterday issued belligerent demands for wage increases that might well delay the commencement of the new school year, due to begin on Friday next.

The union, which represents over 29,000 primary school and kindergarten teachers, warned the Ministry of Education that it would "take strong measures" to satisfy its wage claims, which amount to what the Union submitted to the Halperin Committee last year.

The Union Central Committee decided to reconvene Wednesday in order to hear whether the Government had indeed met its demands satisfactorily. One extreme proposal is that the teachers refuse to begin work until their claims are met.

The Union decided that it would sign a collective contract for 1961/1963 on the basis of monthly increases ranging from IL20 to IL70 for holders of M.A. degrees and increases between IL13 and IL37 for qualified teachers.

It had earlier accepted the Halperin Committee findings which recommended much lower increases.

Other demands include payment of a fourth advance on account of future increases, and increased pay for 3,500 unqualified teachers.

The committee approved the decision calling for reduction of the number of pupils per class but modified their demand for immediate steps by urging a five-year plan towards reducing classes in veteran areas to 50 pupils as of this year and to 45 pupils in the new immigrant areas.

Jordan Drawing Off 1/5 of Yarmuk Flow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Measurements of the Yarmuk River during the last fortnight show that the Jordanians have been pumping out water into their recently completed main irrigation channel at the rate of 5,000 c.b.m. an hour, about a fifth of the river's flow.

It is believed that the water is being used to soften up topsoil for plowing.

The Yarmuk is the main irrigation source for the Kibbutzim of Ashdot Ya'acov, Affikim, Sha'ar Hagolan and Massada.

An alternative to the Yarmuk is the recently completed Kinneret-Beisan stretch of the National Water Network. This water would be more expensive, however, and plans are being made to dig reservoirs along the Yarmuk to store as much of its flow as possible.

Central Agency Set Up In Treasury for Gov't Companies

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A central agency to handle the affairs of the 289 companies in which the Government has invested IL1,500m. in sole or part ownership is envisaged in a directive sent out by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol this month.

Called the Authority for Government Companies, it has been set up in the Treasury. It will be headed by Mr. Yosef Amir, one of the Treasury's Assistant Directors-General.

Mr. Amir explained to *The Jerusalem Post* that Authority representatives will be attached to the various companies, such as the Accountant-General has his delegates in the various Ministries. They will channel to the Treasury the detailed information required to protect the Government's interests as well as pool information, coordinate services (such as marketing and insurance) and brief the Government on the decisions it has to make in the field of investment, the establishment of new companies, manpower policy, etc.

Single Address

"Each company has had in the past to deal with a multiplicity of Ministries and of departments within Ministries," stated Mr. Amir. "We intend to constitute a single address within the Government for all the companies concerned."

The Council of the Authority, headed by the Director-General of the Treasury, will consist of the heads of the Foreign Exchange and Budget Divisions, the Accountant-General of the Ministries of Trade and Industry, Agriculture, Labour, Development and Transport, and the Director of the Authority.

Greater care will be taken in appointing Government representatives onto company boards. In general, no one person will sit on more than three boards at one time, though exceptions may be made. The Authority will also prepare an annual balance-sheet of all the Government's holdings, and will issue a Government Companies' Yearbook.

No Administrator

Mr. Amir emphasized that the Authority does not intend to take over administrative functions. Each company will continue to be run by its own management, and will be subject to the responsible Ministry concerned (the shipping and air companies to the Transport Ministry, the mining companies to the Development Ministry, etc.).

The aim of the Authority is to serve those Ministries and companies, to follow up decisions affecting them (such as the recommendations of the State Controller), and to foster cooperation. A Government Companies' Association comprising senior executives will be set up to debate common problems.

Although the Government is inclined in principle to sell out its interests where there is a ready buyer, Mr. Amir foresees an increase over the immediate future in the scale of the Government's holdings, owing to its present policy of easing the debt burden on private companies by converting part of its loans into shares.

Rise in Subsidy On Bread, Beer Price

POST Economic Reporter

Bakers are expected to receive an increase in the subsidy of bread of slightly over one agora per loaf as from September 1st. It is learned from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The final decision will be taken at the beginning of next week, when the Minister, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, returns from leave.

A price rise of two agorot per loaf was requested by the bakers in the spring. At the time, they were persuaded by the Government to be satisfied with a one agora increase until September. The subsidy which they are due to receive in place of the additional price rise will exceed one agora, owing to increased expenses during the last months, mainly in the cost-of-living allowance.

To Cost IL3m.

Total cost to the Treasury of the extra subsidy will come to IL3m. a year.

The rise in the price of beer of two agorot per bottle, which came into effect on Wednesday, has caused considerable surprise in Government circles. When the beer cartel was approved recently, the brewers indicated that this would bring a considerable reduction of costs to all the manufacturing and distributing processes.

On the other hand, the price of beer has been unchanged since 1959, and Commerce Ministry circles acknowledged that costs have since risen substantially. In addition the brewers will only receive 0.84 agorot of the increase, the distributors (through the excise tax) 0.56 agorot.

Beer prices are not controlled, since the Government is satisfied that a thoroughly competitive situation prevails in the industry.

Hadassah Calls For Arab Refugee Resettlement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

DENVER, — The Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization on Wednesday called for quick settlement of Middle Eastern Arab refugees in Arab nations.

A resolution adopted Wednesday at the closing session of Hadassah's four-day national convention here stated:

"It would be to the advantage of all the peoples of the Middle East to facilitate the early resettlement of Arab refugees in Arab countries. These countries have the room and the resources, the land and the water, lacking only people to develop them."

"It is unrealistic," the resolution continued, "to consider repatriation to Israel as a solution."

After four days and four nights of almost uninterrupted talk, 1,800 Hadassah ladies and several hundred husbands either returned home or resumed their vacations in the fantastically beautiful Rocky Mountains, with the grave issues of the day, if not fully clarified, at least brought into focus for further discussion in local chapters.

Goal is Survival

On the issue of the future of the Zionist Movement, Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, Hadassah Chairman of Zionist Affairs, said that the Movement's goal "has never been in question. Our goal is the survival of the Jewish people."

But there has been much self-searching, Mrs. Shulman continued, whether the Zionist movement is "the only way or the best way" of reaching this goal.

On the other hand, Dr. Miriam Freund, former Hadassah President and Chairman of the Executive of the American Zionist Council, asserted that the Zionist Movement remains "by far the most potent and dynamic force in Jewish life."

Mrs. Lola Kramarsky was re-elected President of Hadassah at the closing session, which also adopted a $10m. budget for the coming year.

Beirut Lawyer Held As 'Israel Spy'

The Lebanese authorities have arrested a Beirut lawyer, Albert Eliya, and another Jew, Yosef Cobi, on suspicion of belonging to what it calls "the largest Israel espionage network in the entire Arab world." This was reported yesterday by the Jordan daily "A-Diffa."

A Beirut Jewess, Shula Cohen, was arrested a fortnight ago as a leader of the alleged ring. She has been accused of supplying Israel with information on Arab military matters over a number of years.

The paper also reported that a news commentator with the Israel Radio's Arabic service, named Fahed B'shara, had just spent an entire month in the Lebanon studying the situation there and the relations between the Lebanon and other Arab states.

"A-Diffa" said this person, who has been working with Kol Yisrael for four years, entered the Lebanon on a French passport and with the name "Charles Palmon." He is said to have been accompanied by a Palestinian woman who teaches in the Malagasy Republic and is a French citizen. The paper said he left Beirut on August 15 to return to Jerusalem via Cyprus.

SHOOTING RECURS IN BEIRUT STREETS

BEIRUT (Reuter). — Police, supported by two army armoured cars, took up positions in Beirut's Western Quarter yesterday after shooting had been reported there.

Crowds also attacked tramcars but no casualties were reported in either incident.

Some shops in the area were closed in response to a call by the Najada Party in protest against Wednesday's disturbances, in which one man was killed and several wounded when demonstrators were fired on after prayers in the Omari Mosque on the occasion of Mohammed's birthday.

New Name Ready For Unbuilt Town

Although a proposed new factory town on the Acre-Safad Road is yet to be erected, it has already had its name changed.

The settlement is planned to adjoin the Arab village of Majd el-Krum, and was accordingly called Meged Kramim—the Hebrew translation of Majd el-Krum.

The Government Names Committee has now decided in favour of the name Karmiel, after the Beit Kerem Valley, mentioned in the Mishna and Tosefta as a fertile valley.

Maccabia Village Opening Today; Most Contingents Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Maccabia village in Ramat Hen will be officially opened today in the presence of 1,000 guests.

Among those present will be Mr. Pierre Gildesgame, Chairman of the World Maccabi Executive, Lord Nathan of Churt, government officials and Maccabi sportsmen.

The El Al Maccabia airlift reached its peak yesterday with the arrival of the American and South African teams, the two largest delegations. Three sportsmen also arrived from Guatamala and one from the Argentine.

Four more delegations are expected to arrive today from London, Paris and Amsterdam.

Rafer Johnson, the Olympic world decathlon champion, was among the arrivals yesterday. He will act as athletic adviser to all the delegations.

After the games, he will give instruction for three weeks at the Wingate Institute.

El Al arranged eight special chartered flights for 840 Maccabia participants while another 200 arrived in smaller contingents on the company's regular flights. Some of the groups are from countries which are not included in El Al's flight network, such as Latin America, and boarded the Company's planes in Europe.

Before their departure Wednesday, the American contingent was the guest of Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, who presented the athletes with a plaque.

The youngest member of the team is 13-year-old Debbie Lee, of the Santa Clara, California, Swim Club. The oldest is Isadore Keil, aged 68, Delaware trapshooting champion.

Baha'i Leader's Widow To Open Sydney Temple

HAIFA. — Mme R. Rabbani, widow of the late Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, head of the Baha'i World Faith, is leaving today for Sydney to dedicate a new Baha'i Temple.

She will be accompanied by the Treasurer of the International Baha'i Council, Miss Jessie E. Revel.

Madame Rabbani will also visit Baha'i centres in Thailand, Burma, Singapore, New Zealand and Australia.

6-Storey Building Planned For Site of Carmel Hotel in '46

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A six-storey building on Mt. Carmel was approved by the District Planning Commission in 1946 for construction on the very same site now occupied by the Dan Carmel Hotel. It was designed by the same architect (S. Rosoff, of Haifa) and the man who approved it was no less an authority than the late Prof. Adolf Rading, an architect and town planner of international repute.

A permit to build this hotel was issued in 1949, but the project was abandoned. Mr. L. Watson, who was Haifa City Engineer between 1934 and 1952, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He was commenting on the recent campaign launched by 15 leading Haifa personalities against what they described as buildings which disfigure the city and its Carmel skyline.

Prof. Rading at the same time insisted on preserving the view from Panorama Road to the Harbour, and suggested lowering the motor road level below the pedestrian walk that runs the length of Panorama Park so that pedestrians would have an unobstructed view, Mr. Watson recalled.

He went on to say that in view of the tremendous growth of cities, "we must learn to think in terms of tall buildings whether we like it or not." We warned, however, that "they must be carefully located and planned, with enough space for children's playgrounds and gardens and ample parking space.

"A steep slope is unsuitable for a tall residential building, particularly if it fronts a traffic road, because high-density buildings generate much traffic of their own, both motor and pedestrian," he pointed out.

Mr. Watson cited the planning and execution of the Ramat Aviv Tower Building of Tel Aviv as a commendable example.

Prof. Rading had in 1948 prepared a reparcellation scheme for the West Haifa plain calling for nine residential tower buildings of 14 to 20 storeys each. His plan for the development of the Kiryat Eliezer area has been abandoned, and the tower buildings have not been built, thereby reducing the area of open space. This flat area is eminently suitable for tall buildings, Mr. Watson said.

Best for Rent

He added that experience abroad had shown that tower buildings should have a single owner and preferably be rented to ensure efficient operation and maintenance. "People do not realize yet what it means to live in such buildings. They not only cost 25 to 40 per cent more to build, but also require much more expensive services," he said, quoting the British Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1948, Mr. Henry Brooke, who said: "high density building is often essential, but never cheap."

Mr. Watson confirmed that the site of the present Supersol market had been earmarked for shops as early as 1934 in the Town Plan prepared by the late Prof. Clifford Holliday.

Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 1)

Ernst Lemmer, has been operating in West Berlin for a long period. He set up there his headquarters, where all kinds of provocations are prepared and subversive activity against the German Democratic Republic and other Socialist countries directed.

"All kinds of revanchists, extremists, saboteurs and spies are being transferred from the Federal Republic of German to West Berlin.

"The Western Powers also use the air corridors in transfer them. In this way the U.S., Britain and France are plainly abusing their position in West Berlin, taking advantage of the absence of control over air communications...

The notes said the Soviet Government insists that the three Western Governments, at present discharging occupation functions in West Berlin, "immediately take measures to put an end to the unlawful and provocative activities of the Federal Republic of Germany in that city."

Number 480216 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — Ticket number 480216 won IL20,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw. Ticket number 429643 won IL10,000.

Tickets ending in numbers 7 and 1 won IL2 each, while tickets ending in the following numbers won IL40 each: 2192; 6279; 8307; 7869; 5612; 8311; 4079; 4726; 8348; 1304; 0694; 4301.

The following ticket numbers won IL1,000: 373696; 338976; 393691; 391824; 413747; 149830; 208287; 431765; 113814; 208583; IL500: 268713; 367826; 142804; 139166; 349649; 693729; 466686; 149395; 369649; 459165; 244094; 247686; 263615; 279637; 226180; 419702; 248781; 362764; 134978; 424858.

Deepest sympathy to Mrs. Mindel and to the family of the late

N. I. MINDEL ל"ז

HITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA

Jordan MAC Looks Into Lachish Attack

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met on Thursday to investigate Tuesday night's attack by two marauders from Jordan on two members of Kibbutz Eres while they were ploughing fields in the Lachish Region.

The two men, Haim Nahmanovitz and Shmuel Twidzansky, were severely wounded.

About 40 empty cartridges from a Karl Gustav sub-machinegun were found at the scene of the attack. Tracks led to the Jordan village of Idna.

Bulgarian Gift To Rubin Academy

The Cultural Attache of the Bulgarian Legation, Mr. Dimitri Yanzikoff, yesterday presented the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem with a collection of folk-music instruments used by Bulgarian peasant musicians.

They included a gadulka, a five stringed knee-fiddle, a Svriaska and a Kawal — similar to our soprano and tenor recorders respectively; and a Gaida, a bagpipe.

The instruments were accepted on behalf of the Academy for its museum by Mrs. Yokeved Dostrovsky and Prof. Shmuel Bernstein.

Nasser

(Continued from Page 1)

they haven't explored the western bank of the Jordan or the Gaza Sector or occupied part of Syria."

Asked whether his aim is "that Israel be removed from existence," he replied:

"We feel and we think that the rights of the Arabs of Palestine must be regained because more than one million Arabs were expelled from their territory. They must return back to their land. What is the point of view of the Israel Government? The Israel Government refused.

"They said that they will not permit any of these Arabs to return back and they want immigration, Jewish immigration, from outside."

Does that mean, he was asked, that no solution of the Arab-Israeli issue is possible without conflict.

"Well," Nasser replied, "there is a conflict" and there is a problem, of course. And there is a threat also." He added that the UAR armed forces "are ready to face any aggression."

On the current German crisis, Nasser said he was against partition of that country because "we suffered from partition in Palestine." He added that he had no proposals of his own for resolving the differences between East and West Germany.

The Figure on Francs—Pg. 12

Final Percentage Election Results

The Central Elections Committee last night published the final percentage results for all the parties which contested the elections to the Fifth Knesset, including those who did not win a seat.

They are as follows: Mapai 34.7 p.c.; National Religious Party 9.5 p.c.; Agudat Yisrael 3.7 p.c.; Poalei Agudat Yisrael 1.9 p.c.; Herut 12.7 p.c.; Co-operation and Brotherhood 1.9 p.c.; Liberals 13.6 p.c.; Mapam 7.6 p.c.; Progress and Labour 0.3 p.c.; Justice and Fraternity 0.3 p.c.; Supporters of Democracy 0.3 p.c.; Communists 4.1 p.c.; Progress and Development 1.6 p.c.; and Ahdut Ha'avoda 6.5 per cent.

The final results will appear in *Reshumot* today.

Famed N.Y. Art Dealer Buys 8 Israeli Works

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mrs. Betty Parsons, proprietor of the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York, left for home yesterday after a two-week visit during which time she bought eight works of art of Israeli artists and a film on Israeli art produced by Mr. Sam Dubiner, owner of Galerie Israel in Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Parsons, who has operated her world famous art gallery for over 40 years, has during this time encouraged young artists and displayed the works of unknowns, including the American painter Jackson Pollack.

At the airport Mrs. Parsons said she had found that modern art in Israel is far superior in technique, and colour to that produced in more developed countries.

Among the artists whom Mrs. Parsons intends showing in New York are works by Avshalom Okshi, Yehezkal Streichman, Yigal Tumarkin and Avigdor Stelmatzky.

Broadcast of Music Festival Opening

Kol Yisrael will give a live broadcast of the second part of the opening concert of Israel's First Music Festival from the Binyanei Ha'ooma in Jerusalem tomorrow night.

The broadcast will begin at 9.15. The programme includes works by Haydn, Bach and Vivaldi performed by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Alexander Schneider.

The concert at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv on September 16, at which cellist Pablo Casals will appear, will also be broadcast live.

Four other concerts will be recorded for broadcasting on September 3, 10, 17 and 20.

Sharp Drops Recorded On N.Y. Exchange

NEW YORK (AP). — The Stock Market took another sharp tumble Thursday, but trading was relatively light.

The market was substantially lower at the opening following Wednesday's sell-off from its historic highs. Prices moved sharply lower around noon and losses continued to deepen until mid-afternoon, when there was slight improvement.

Most stocks were above their lows for the day at the close, but the market remained sharply lower on average, losses ranging from a few cents to around $3 a share.

Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index fell 29 cents, to $67.59. Based on this indicator, the quoted value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange lost about $2,400m.

It was a narrow market, with only 1,341 issues crossing the tape. Of these, 681 declined, 332 advanced and 343 closed unchanged.

Volume dropped to 3,060,000 shares from 4,880,000 shares traded Wednesday.

TEL AVIV HAPOEL LOSES IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN (Reuter). — Denmark's Staevnet football team defeated Tel Aviv Hapoel 8-2 before 6,500 spectators here last night. Staevnet led 5-0 at half-time.

First Scenes Shot Of 'Sinaya'

HAIFA. — The first scenes of the new Israeli film "Sinaya" were shot at Nazareth yesterday by the producers, the Do-or Company.

The screenplay is based on an authentic story about a Beduin baby, later christened Sinaya, who was found crying in the arms of her dead mother by the troops moving into Sinai in 1956.

Taken care of by an Israeli Army doctor, she was later adopted by Faris Hamdan, M.K., and now lives at his home in Baka el-Garbiyeh.

The film, starring Dina Doron as the Beduin mother, is expected to cost IL148,000.

Approval of Forced Loan Expected in Month

POST Economic Reporter

The Government hopes that the proposed compulsory loan will pass through all its procedural stages within a month, the Treasury spokesman has declared.

It will be submitted to the Knesset Economic Committee for discussion within the framework of measures to deal with the augmented immigration. From there, it will go on to the Finance Committee for formal approval.

Both these committees are expected to be set up shortly by the newly-elected Knesset.

The original scheme in 1959 planned to raise the total sum in twelve monthly instalments ranging up to IL33 a month.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	23/8	24/8
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavsi Dollar	100½	100½
3½% Zmudei Dollar	96	96
4½% Defence Loan	105½	105½
4½% Hous. Loan II	103½	103½
5½% Local Author.	106½	106½
5 % Keren Hay. III	106½	106½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	118½	118½
6 % Fert. and Chem	102½	102½
6 % Nat. Oil Co.	97½	97½
Free Market Quotations	17/8	24/8
Govt. L'n Short Term	98.32	98.32
Housing Savings 69	97½	97½
Basit	134	—
Shikun (IL50)	97½	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	114½	114½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	107	107½
4½% Local Author.	114½	114½
6 % Keren Hav. III	111½	111½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	126½	126½
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	101	100½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	101½	101½
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv	100½	100½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Ste	832	830
Osem Ind. reg.	324	324
Gen. Mort. new	386	388
B'k. Leumi "A"or	382	380
Develop. Bank	1438	1438
Afr. Pal Invest.	947	943
ILDC 1960	3894	3894
Rassco Pref.	171	171
Ata Textile	1321	1328
Dubek	1214	1214
Fert. & Chem.	1150	113
Pal. Cold Storage	322	322
Pal. Potash	687	687
Tuva	176	176
Phoenicia	113	113
Paper Mills	1654	164
Assia & Bej. Bros	384	3594
Shemen	90	90
Delek 11/12	2254	8254
Jordan Easter.	88	88
Ellern Invest.	914	914
B'k. Leumi Invest	340	3394
Mediter Textile	144	144
Mehadrin	178	1784
Alliance "B"		
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	498	498
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	144½	147
CURB		
Lapidoth	228	2284
Naphta	1124	1124
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	1084	1084
Discount	1344	1344
PIA 1814 — 1824		

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Lower
Index Bonds	Steady
Ord. Shares	Irregular

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisors

NIDPIA 132¼%

Tennyson delivers the flavor

DUAL FILTER DOES IT!

In Memoriam

ABRAHAM SUSS — AN APPRECIATION

With the death of Abraham Süss, a good man and a devoted friend passed away. Before coming to this country in 1939, he was a well-known figure in Austria. He rose to the high rank of Asst. General Manager of the Shell Company in that area and was associated with and participated in the vast development of the oil industry in that country during the years preceding World War II.

On arrival in Palestine, he assumed the responsible position of Operations Manager of the Shell Company of Palestine where, as senior Jewish employee, he was a central figure amongst the Jewish staff and a source of inspiration to all who surrounded him. His personal charm and manner, coupled with his great experience and practical approach, enabled him to create unusually good relations with the English and Arab personnel in the company and the general public. When the Head Office of the Shell Company moved to Haifa, he was appointed Head of the Jerusalem Branch and the Company's Representative in Jerusalem and until his death he continued to be a major link with the authorities and commercial and industrial circles in the capital.

At the outbreak of the riots in 1947 and indeed during the entire period of the War of Independence, Abraham Süss' behaviour was exemplary and his activities commanded respect. In spite of the danger, he continued to carry out his daily duties and in his book "Kirya Ne'emana", Dr. Dov Joseph writes "he executed his duties with extreme loyalty and devotion for the benefit of the Company and at the same time, with utmost capacity, executed distribution of essential petroleum products to all Jewish settlements and spared no efforts in fulfilling the defence requirements of the Yishuv". Amongst the inhabitants of Jerusalem, everyone will continue to remember his courageous behaviour during the siege and the important part he played in the distribution of essential petroleum products, in accordance with the instructions of the Military Governor. He was wounded in the explosion of the Jewish Agency in the Spring of 1948.

Today, thirty days after his death, we again bid farewell to a wonderful personality and a dear friend. May his memory be blessed.

Soviet Communist Programme (XVII)

Equal Rights for Working Women

Following is the seventeenth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

E. Improvement of Family Conditions and of the Position of Women. Maintenance of Children and Incapacitated people at Public Expense

The remnants of the unequal position of women in domestic life must be totally eliminated. Social and living conditions must be provided to enable women to combine happy motherhood with increasingly active and creative participation in social labour and social activities, and in scientific and artistic pursuits. Women must be given relatively lighter and yet sufficiently well-paid jobs. Leave of absence from work during confinement will be of longer duration.

It is essential to provide conditions to reduce and lighten the domestic work of women, and later to make possible the replacement of domestic work by public forms of satisfying the daily needs of the family. Up-to-date inexpensive domestic machinery, appliances and electrical devices will be made extensively available for this purpose, the needs of the population in service establishments will be fully met in the next few years.

The extension of public catering, including canteens at enterprises, institutions and in big dwelling houses, until it meets the demands of the population, calls for special attention. The service at catering establishments and the quality of catering must be radically improved, so that meals at public establishments should be tasty and nourishing and should cost the family less than meals cooked at home. Price reductions in public catering will keep ahead of price reduction for foodstuffs in the shops. By virtue of this public catering will be able to take precedence over home cooking within ten to fifteen years.

The transition to free public catering (mid-day meals) at enterprises and institutions, and for collective farmers at work will begin in the second decade.

Free Care of Children

A happy childhood for every child is one of the most important and noble aspects of Communist construction. The development of a ramified network of children's institutions will make it possible for more and more families, and in the second decade for every family, to keep children and adolescents free of charge at children's establishments if they so desire. State and community children's institutions will be able to accomodate the bulk of children under school age within the next few years.

In town and country there will be full and cost-free satisfaction of the need in kindergartens, playgrounds, nurseries, and young pioneer camps, the provision of mass boarding schools with free maintenance of children, free hot meals at all schools, introduction of extended school hours with free dinners for schoolchildren, and free issue of school uniforms and educational aids.

In keeping with the growth of the national income, the state, the trade unions and the *kolkhozes* will in the course of the twenty years gradually undertake maintenance of all citizens incapacitated through old age or some disability. Sickness and temporary disability grants and old-age pensions will be extended to *kolkhoz* members, old-age and disability pensions will be steadily raised. The number of comfortable homes for old people and invalids providing free accommodations for all applicants will be greatly increased in town and country.

Well-Being

By fulfilling the tasks set by the party for the improvement of the well-being of the people, the Soviet Union will make considerable headway towards the practical realization of the Communist principle of distribution according to need.

At the end of the twenty years public consumption funds will total about half of the aggregate real income of the population. This will make it possible to provide at public expense:

Free maintenance of children at children's institutions and boarding schools (if parents wish),

Maintenance of disabled people,

Free education at all educational establishments,

Free medical services for all citizens, including the supply of medicines and the treatment of sick persons at sanatoria,

Rent-free housing and, later, free public services, free public transport facilities,

Free use of some types of communal services.

Steady reduction of charges for, and, partially, free use of holiday homes, boarding houses and tourist camps.

Increasingly broad provision of the population with benefits, privileges and scholarships (grants to unmarried mothers, scholarships for students),

Gradual introduction of free public catering (midday meals) at enterprises and institutions, and for *kolkhoz* farmers at work.

Demonstration to World

The Soviet state will thus demonstrate to the world a truly full satisfaction of all the growing material and cultural requirements of man. The living standard of the Soviet people will improve all the faster, the faster the productive forces of the country develop and labour productivity grows, and the more broadly the creative energy of the Soviet people comes into play.

The set programme can be fulfilled with success under conditions of peace. Complications in the international situation and the resultant necessity of increasing defence expenditures may hold up the fulfilment of the plans for raising the living standard of the people. An enduring normalization of international relations, reduction of military expenditures and, in particular, the realization of general and complete disarmament under an appropriate agreement between countries, would make it possible greatly to surpass the plans for raising the people's living standard.

The fulfilment of the grand programme of improving the living standard of the Soviet people will have world-wide historic impact. The party calls on the Soviet people to work perseveringly, with inspiration. Every one of the working people of the Soviet Union must do his duty in the building of a Communist society and in the struggle to fulfil the programme for the improvement of the people's living standard.

3. The Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of State Development and the Further Promotion of Socialist Democracy

The dictatorship of the proletariat, born of the Socialist revolution, has played an epoch-making role by insuring the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. In the course of Socialist construction, however, it underwent changes. After the exploiting classes had been abolished, the state function of suppressing their resistance ceased to exist. The chief functions of the Socialist state — economic and organizational, cultural and educational — have developed in full measure. The Socialist state has entered a new phase.

The state has begun to grow over into a nation-wide organization of the working people of Socialist society. Proletarian democracy is becoming more and more a Socialist democracy of the people as a whole. The working class is the only class in history that does not aim to perpetuate its power. Having brought about a complete and final victory of socialism — the first phase of communism — and the transition of society to the full-scale construction of communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat has fulfilled its historic mission and has ceased to be indispensable in the U.S.S.R. from the point of view of the tasks of internal development.

The state, which arose as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, has become a state of the entire people, an organ expressing the interests and will of the people as a whole. Since the working class is the foremost and best organized force of Soviet society, it plays a leading role also in the period of the full-scale construction of communism. The working class will have completed its function as leader of society after communism is built and classes disappear.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.)

Paris Letter — **By Maurice Carr**

GOODBYE TO BOURGUIBISM

LIKE fire and water, candour and politics do not go together. If they did, the rallying-cry of the Tunisians today at Biserta would be: "Bourguibism is dead. Long live Bourguiba!"

With premeditation, Bourguiba slew his own doctrine of moderation, in the hope that he would thus improve his prospects of sheer physical survival. He would not have done this had he not felt that his plight had become desperate. Yet his sudden political self-renuciation took the world by surprise, for to all appearances he was thriving.

He, the leader of a poor, underdeveloped, insignificant little country, had come to be looked upon as a key figure in the world arena. Almost as a matter of course, he was the first foreign Head of State to be invited to the White House after President Kennedy took office. Until lately, U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold had been leaning quite heavily on Bourguiba as a prop, a stabilizing influence, among the newly-independent Afro-Asian lands.

Bourguiba's strength stemmed from the originality of his outlook. Here was an Arab, an African, a nationalist, a lifelong rebel, who, after the liberation of his homeland, knew how to desist from hatred and turn his energies to constructive peace with a dispassionate sense of history. A fierce anti-colonialist, he had no more quarrel with the West when it became ex-colonialist; on the contrary, he deemed cooperation with the masters of yesteryear essential for the swift emancipation of his people economically, socially and culturally as well as politically.

Not only in this, but in another vital respect, Bourguibism was the antithesis of Nasserism. The Egyptian dictator dreams aloud, and schemes incessantly, to establish a pan-Arab empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and from the Mediterranean deep into Black Africa. Far more modest is the Tunisian President, not necessarily in character, but by force of circumstances.

In particular, he is obsessed with an unconcealed dread fear of his being eaten up by the voracious Algerians. Hence his prolonged and frantic, albeit unavailing efforts to convert the F.L.N. "Algerian Provisional Government" to Bourguibism-cum-Gaullism, that is, to acceptance of national independence on terms of friendly association with France.

Grand Visions

Like de Gaulle, Bourguiba has — or rather had until recently — grand visions of a Franco-Maghreb partnership at the heart of a wider Eurafrican community, in which a mighty Algeria, dedicated to technological progress and enhanced living standards for its underprivileged masses, would have no interest in gobbling up a puny Tunisia.

Bourguiba, who does not do things by halves, went to great lengths — almost to the point of absurdity — in trying to promote what he considered an ideal solution of the Algerian conflict. Many a time, he admonished Leftist Arabophile Frenchmen for their failure to support de Gaulle and for their encouragement of F.L.N. intransigence. He positively raved with admiration after his secret talks with de Gaulle at the French presidential palace of Rambouillet last February. Enlisting the aid of Morocco's young King Hassan II, Bourguiba coaxed, implored and bullied the F.L.N. chieftains to open peace negotiations with the French.

It was in no Bourguibist spirit, however, that the F.L.N. condescended at last to go to the Evian parley. They wanted unconditional French surrender, failing which they were cheerfully prepared to drag out the conference almost indefinitely, in the correct belief that the longer they sat at the green baize-covered table, the more their prestige would soar amongst the Algerian population.

From the Evian fiasco Bourguiba drew the conclusion that the F.L.N. would never subscribe to any Gaullist-Bourguibist type of agreement, designed to ensure happy coexistence between Algeria's multi-racial communities, between Algeria and the rest of the Maghreb, between the Maghreb and France.

When de Gaulle, for reasons of his own, gave his blessing to a second round of France-F.L.N. discussions, at Lugrin, near Evian, Bourguiba decided, panic-stricken, that the moment had come to shed Bourguibism. Why? Because it looked as if de Gaulle might conceivably carry out his threat of removing the Algerian burden from France's shoulders and leaving the obstreperous F.L.N. folk to stew in their own juice. In such an eventuality, the F.L.N., that already has an army of occupation on Tunisian territory, would certainly give short shrift to Bourguiba.

Bourguiba, to save his skin, became an extremist overnight. Already some time ago he had envisaged such a possible development, and had delivered himself of rabid anti-Israel declarations, which were by way of a rehearsal for his new role of a typical Arab League fire-eater.

Quite the most significant aspect of Bourguiba's transfiguration seems to have escaped general notice. Strictly in keeping with Arab League practice, he launched his frontal attack on France as a cover for a stab in the back against Arab brethren-in-arms, that is against the F.L.N. For it is the F.L.N., not France, that imperils his very existence.

His tactics have been masterly. Like Hans Andersen's tailor, at one blow he has swatted many flies. Consider how much he has achieved by hitting out at the French in Biserta.

He torpedoed the Lugrin conference. The F.L.N. men, who justifiably pride themselves on their tough fighting record, simply could not proceed with the tame game of diplomacy while the hitherto *soft* — and therefore despised — Bourguiba strutted about now as the heroic warrior.

In causing so much blood to be shed, Bourguiba washed himself of the awful accusation, levelled at him by the F.L.N. and their ilk, that he was a "Supreme Combatant" who had never distinguished himself in the art of murder on the grand scale.

Then again, by refusing to have a French naval base on Tunisian soil, Bourguiba was making certain that the F.L.N. would not consent to France's retention of the Mers-el-Kebir naval base in Algeria. France will, because in the long run she must, evacuate Biserta, which belongs to sovereign Tunisia. Thereafter she simply cannot afford to give up her sole remaining stronghold on the southern Mediterranean shore, Mers-el-Kebir. So what is she to do? She will be obliged to keep a slice of Algeria with Mers-el-Kebir in it forever, that is, to partition Algeria. That will cut the F.L.N. down to size, and in the end — through ineluctable economic pressures — some sort of union is bound to spring up between the French and the independent zones of Algeria, thus leading in a roundabout way to the Gaullist-Bourguibist Franco-Maghreb partnership.

Challenge to F.L.N.

Furthermore, Bourguiba served warning of his intention to march into the French-held Sahara and seize that portion of the desert which he claims to be rightfully Tunisian. The march never materialized; but he did resoundingly challenge the F.L.N. contention that every grain of sand occupied by the French in the Sahara must be transferred to Algeria without regard for the other countries bordering the Saharan "inland sea." Even if de Gaulle were willing to hand over the Sahara to the F.L.N., he could no longer do so in face of Bourguiba's opposition. After all, France cannot show herself more generous than Tunisia towards Algeria.

With the Bizerta rumpus, Bourguiba demonstrated his non-allegiance to the West and qualified, presumably, for admission to the Club of so-called Uncommitted Countries that will shortly be holding a congress in Belgrade.

Already Bourguiba has received a substantial rouble allocation from Moscow for the erection of three dams. At the same time, he is taking the utmost care not to offend Washington. He will probably fare very well, playing off East against West, with Russia and America competing hotly to bestow assistance on him, technical, financial and otherwise.

Meanwhile, Nasser and Bourguiba, nobly overlooking the insults they have hurled at each other for years past, have lovingly embraced. Salah ben Youssef, Bourguiba's most dangerous political rival, hitherto Nasser's protegé, has been assassinated in West Germany, having been lured into a death trap by friends from Cairo. Apparently, Salah ben Youssef's head has been presented to Bourguiba on a figurative silver platter as a reconciliation gift from Egypt.

Precarious Position

Nasser, of course, is well aware of Bourguiba's bitter if unavowed struggle with the F.L.N. The suspicion arises that the Egyptian dictator himself has qualms about an upstart Algeria that will be as unmanageable from the banks of the Nile as Iraq is.

If Bourguibism lies prostrate, Bourguiba himself, still very much alive and kicking, is all the same in a precarious situation. He, and millions of Maghrebites with him, will not be safe unless and until the Algerian problem is *definitively* resolved.

Youth Aliya Education: Two Views

Mr. I. GAN-ZVI, Secretary-General of Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi, wrote on August 14:—

THERE is no wrong in exhorting religious Jews, rabbis or otherwise, to take more to heart the concern for religious education of Youth Aliya children, by providing the means to increase religious absorption capacity in this country and to enlarge existing facilities, as you did in your leader of August 9.

This, however, is beside the point in the controversy that has now flared up with the arrival of the last group of children. There is no shortage of absorptive capacity in the country's religious educational institutions. Hence, there is no obstacle in the way of bringing up all of them as observant Jews and productive citizens. This was expressly stated by Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya, at Sunday's session of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Consequently, it was utterly imprudent to cause a stir about this particular group of arrivals. Proper handling of their dispatch to the various trends of education by the long-established machinery — a committee on the panel of which there should be a competent representative of the religious community of this country — would have saved the American rabbis some unnecessary indignation as well as your rejoinder, both of which were undesirable from the point of view of the national interest at large.

Finally, let us also remark that the National Religious Movement has never consented to distributing Youth Aliya children according to some quota or "key." It was our stand from the outset that every child is a "world to itself" and is entitled to get a religious education.

When we came up, in this, against the opposition of non-religious parties in Israel, it was agreed to qualify the general line of action by a proviso that the religious background of the child had first to be established, such as previous religious education in his country of origin or a traditional parental house. We abide by this agreement.

Mr. MOSHE KOL, Director of Youth Aliya, wrote, in reply, on August 21, the day before the raid on Ramat Hadassah:—

EVERY religious Youth Aliya ward receives a religious education, through placement in a religious environment. To avoid misunderstanding, let me state at the beginning that by the term "religious," I mean orthodox. Religious absorption centres are to be found in Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Yisrael kibbutzim, or movements. There have been times when the percentage of religious children was higher, others when it was lower. In deciding a child's future, we keep in view only the child himself, his home environment, his education and his parents' wish — and no other factors whatever. Those children who have come here lately have been absorbed according to these self-same principles, and those who will come in future will be dealt with in the same way.

The incitement going on against Youth Aliya, initiated by adherents of the "Torah Camp," is completely void of any basis. There are many religious institutions where boys and girls eat in a common dining room, study and play together. Rigorous separation between boys and girls exists in Aguda institutions alone. Both religious institutions and many religious kibbutzim allow girls to wear slacks. In Oriental countries and the Yemen, trousers are accepted female wear. Not all that was customary in Eastern Europe must be accepted and sanctified by other Jewish communities. Anyhow, there is no connection between a certain manner of dress or the make-up of a group of children and between the principles of religious education. The modesty of a Jewish girl does not find its sole expression in skirts and long black stockings.

Youth Aliya's permanent selection camp is at Ramat Hadassah-Szold, through which about 15,000 children have passed to date. This centre contains a beautiful synagogue, and the *kashrut* of its kitchen is under the supervision of Rabbi A.M. Halbersberg, *kashrut* supervisor of all Youth Aliya institutions. The camp has religious as well as non-religious leaders and their relative numbers are adapted to correspond approximately with the children in their countries of origin. During the 11 years of Ramat Hadassah-Szold's existence, I have never heard any complaints from religious supervisors or representatives of religious Jewry about this centre.

Several weeks ago, when Ramat Hadassah-Szold could not absorb all the arriving children at once, we housed a number of them — less than 100 — in two traditional institutions which are, in fact, not religious but keep a *kosher* kitchen and maintain traditional values in education. This arrangement was temporary. The situation lasted only ten days, and there was no intention whatever of having these institutions absorb religious children permanently. Neveh Amiel, a religious institution, also accepted 70 children for a transition period only, anticipating their selection and permanent absorption. Had the scandalmongers, protest-meeting organizers and those putting up posters in synagogues asked for details first, they would have received all relevant information. However, they asked no questions nor were they interested in information, because their intention was to create a furore, in spite of the harm caused.

Israeli and American rabbis joined in the protesting and the sending of telegrams. I asked some of them why they had not demanded an explanation beforehand. Aren't rabbis religious judges *(dayanim)* as well, who must refrain from expressing opinions before hearing both sides and all of the facts? The answer I received was that "they were told" about it. The telling was no doubt done by the well-known instigators who call themselves "adherents of the Torah Camp," while desecrating the glory of that Torah.

The Jewish Agency saw no reason to change Youth Aliya's usual and long-established procedures, which religious Jewry has never disputed up to the present. We very recently applied to several religious centres which we consider suitable to absorb our children; their reaction was either that they were filled to capacity, or that they would accept a few children only. On the other hand, there are religious institutions whose educational level and facilities are so far below the acceptable minimum that we cannot recognize them as fit to take the children. We know that the loudest shouters of the Torah camp do not care. We have seen the places where they keep children under conditions to which not one parent among those shouters would agree to for his own child.

Youth Aliya will continue to demand suitable conditions at absorption centres, and would wish the religious movements to see to their own duties. During the years 1960-61 alone, we aided religious absorption centres with building, facilities, vocational education and agricultural development, spending some IL850,000 of Jewish Agency, Youth Aliya and Government funds. That same year we spent about IL2,000,000 on the maintenance of religious absorption centres. It is a known fact that absorption and education at religious centres is more expensive than at kibbutzim, since the former keep children in institutions. Money, however, never decided where a child should be sent. A religious child was, and always will be, sent to a religious environment.

Readers' Letters

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

President Tsiranana of Malagasy, and President Ben-Zvi, get a warm welcome as they arrive at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem to open an exhibition of children's paintings from Malagasy. At left is Mr. Moshe Kol, Director of Youth Aliya, and at right Dr. I. Margalit, of the Centre.

First Coalition Sparring

CABINET coalition sparring began after the elections as both the left-wing parties and Herut took the initiative in an attempt to influence the forthcoming formal talks; while the main party, Mapai, remained silent and seemed to be biding its time.

A new Cabinet with Mapai at its centre was a foregone conclusion for the other parties and none made any pretence of intention to follow up their election campaign slogans of a "wall to wall" government without Mapai. But efforts were being made to force Mapai into a minority position in the next Cabinet: Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam called for the renewal of the outgoing coalition—including the Liberals (with their increase of General Zionist votes) and at the same time attempted to persuade the other parties not to join any Cabinet separately.

The Liberals were also wooed from the right as Herut leader Menahem Begin formally submitted to them his party executive's proposal to form a joint 34 strong right-wing Knesset faction. It seemed that everyone was trying to score a few points before the real coalition game began and when Mapai will decide on its own course of action.

Ahdut Ha'avoda went as far as to propose the setting up of a joint four-party committee (with Mapam, the National Religious Party and the Liberals) which would initiate legislation for certain election reforms, and the setting of a four-week time limit for the formation of a new Cabinet once a Prime Minister-designate was entrusted with this task by the President. Other left-wing proposals called for the establishment of a "National Security Council" that would exert control over the activities of the Defence Establishment.

All this sounded very much like setting a price for a commodity not yet offered for sale — as long as Mapai had not made up its mind whether to initiate a left- or right-wing coalition and which in any case would include the N.R.P. This week's moves thus seemed premature.

Even though they were not agreed about the direction of the coalition, all Mapai leaders concurred on one point — that the party had to maintain its majority position in any Cabinet it would form. The solution of Mapai's left or right-wing dilemma at this stage seemed to depend a great deal on the political maturity of the other parties and their ability to draw the line between the extreme slogans voiced in the heat of the election campaign and the present need for a far more realistic policy.

Although Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was reported to be opposed to a left-wing coalition, at this stage at least, he singled out veteran Ahdut Ha'avoda leader Yitzhak Tabenkin as not having taken part in the election attacks on Mapai. This may be an indication that the door has not yet been closed on Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. Further, this week's statement by Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan that he favoured a left-wing coalition may be taken as another call to these parties to change their present course of action.

The formation of a left-wing Labour coalition would probably take the wind out of the sails of Mr. Lavon's supporters and help Mapai to concentrate on the future rather than deal with the aftermath of the "affair." This trend of "let bygones be bygones" was, however, marred by the publication this week of a Mapai Students' Enquiry Committee report on the "affair," which was released to the press without the approval of the party's governing bodies. The report concluded that Mr. Lavon, in view of his role in the "affair," could not be entrusted with any public office on behalf of the party. It also justified the Prime Minister's demand for a legal inquiry, but said that Mr. Ben-Gurion should have been censured for the "unbecoming manner" of some of his utterances in connection with the "affair."

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Mr. Zalman Aranne, M.K., seemed to emerge as an interim forum for Mr. Ben-Gurion's close consultations, since these veteran Mapai leaders are in a position to influence wide sections of the party.

At the same time, the Liberals began to make up their mind, though not officially, which key economic portfolios they would demand as a condition for joining the Government. With one eye on the future Cabinet, the Liberals seemed embarrassed by Herut's proposal for the establishment of a joint Knesset faction. The newly merged party could easily divide along former Progressive and General Zionist lines over this issue.

The Fifth Knesset will convene on the first Monday of next month and its composition is very much like that of the outgoing House.

Afro-Asian State Visit

FROM the time that President Tsiranana of Malagasy arrived at Lydda Airport on Tuesday, Israelis were once again attentive to the special drama and colour that accompanies an official visit by a Head of State.

At the airport, President Tsiranana, accompanied by Mme. Tsiranana, their daughter, the Malagasy Foreign Minister and Chief of Staff were greeted with full state ceremony, including military bands, honour guards, overflying jets, and words of welcome from President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Meir and other government and diplomatic officials.

In Jerusalem, they were received by city officials in a torch-lit ceremony at the capital's entrance, and by a cheering crowd of well-wishers that lined the flag-bedraped route through the city.

In addition to their formality and colour, however, state visits also have their more serious side. Malagasy is a country which has social and developmental problems in many ways similar to those of Israel.

Malagasy must invest its national language with new terms relevant to a modern society, just as Israel has been doing. It must weld together a people unified but yet heterogeneous. Arid regions must be made to blossom and harbours improved. Modern methods must be brought to bear on its agricultural potential. Mineral resources must be exploited and industry developed.

The leaders of both countries hope that the present visit will result in a greater understanding of the way in which these common problems can be tackled cooperatively. A good start has already been made during the past year, which saw a number of students from Malagasy participating in educational programmes in Israel. Both nations hope that as a result of the present visit these beginnings may be effectively and fruitfully expanded.

Socialist State

Particularly promising for future cooperation between the two nations is the fact that Malagasy, like Israel, is a socialist country. President Tsiranana was in fact the founder of the Social Democratic party, which is the dominant political force. He is thus especially interested in seeing whether the cooperative settlements and enterprises and the Israeli pattern of management—labour relations might be a useful guide to cooperative ventures in Malagasy.

Other Heads of State to have visited Israel are President Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta, and Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of the Congo Republic (Brazzaville).

Agudа Shock Tactics

THE simple outlines of the Yossele Schuhmacher case have been almost entirely obscured by a welter of court cases, accusations, denials, statements and declarations which did not always concern the nine-year-old boy whom his grandfather, Reb Nahman Shtarkes, refused to return to the parents 18 months ago.

Members of the Agudat Yisrael moshav, Komemiut, who were arrested on suspicion of hiding the child there, applied to the Jerusalem District Court for bail. The chief suspects, Zalman and Rachel Kutz, presented affidavits to the Court which were attached to an extradition order for Shalom Shtarkes, Yossele's uncle now in London — whom police suspect of aiding in the abduction.

The missing child's mother also made an appearance in court, attaching her affidavit to the extradition order.

Extradition Request

The pent-up feelings of frustration felt by some members of the public by the failure of the police to find the child and the welter of court cases and declarations found expression this week in the holding of the first meeting of the Public Committee for the Return of Yossele Schuhmacher.

The speeches there, however, were mainly tirades against the religious parties. Mr. Shlomo Cohen-Zidon, the Schuhmachers' lawyer, did point out the essential fact of the case: a child has been kidnapped because religious fanatics were not content with the education given him by his parents. "Today it's Yossele Schuhmacher — tomorrow it might be any other child," he said.

This appeared to be more than just polemics only two days later when a band of young ultra-orthodox zealots raided the Youth Aliya reception centre at Ramat Hadassah, in an attempt to remove children to more orthodox surroundings. For weeks past Agudat Yisrael has been claiming that religious children had not been sent from the centre to yeshivot and/or religious moshavim. The Director of Youth Aliya, Mr. Moshe Kol, vigorously maintained at a subsequent press conference that children of religious background had been assured a religious education.

Ramat Hadassah is situated in the hills above the Emek on the road to Nazareth, just outside the garden village of Tivon. Since its establishment a dozen years ago, it has been the first home in Israel for over 15,000 of the children brought here by Youth Aliya — the place where they had their first taste of Israel life before being sent to the kibbutzim or youth villages or other institutions where they spend their adolescent years.

On Tuesday a new group had just arrived from the airport, with all the excitement involved in settling-in new arrivals, when suddenly the camp was turned topsy-turvy by 100 bearded young orthodox men — haranguing the children to come and join them in their religious institutions and warning them not remain in this "Godless place." How many children actually made off with them and came back during the night could not be determined as there had been no time to register the new arrivals before the raid began, but two of the youngsters who came back next day reported that there were at least three others still in the "custody" of the zealots in a *yeshiva*.

The fact that Mr. Menahem Porush, an Aguda Knesset member, rang up newspapers to say that dozens of children had been kidnapped, seems to indicate that either Aguda plans went awry or that they were simply interested in getting more publicity for the recent campaign against Youth Aliya, both here and abroad.

Raising More Revenue

NO sooner were the elections over than rumours originating apparently in a parlour meeting addressed by Mr. Eshkol before the elections were published of a forced loan to raise IL45m. of additional revenue.

The news has not been officially confirmed, but neither has it been denied. It receives support from the statement of Mr. David Tunne, Head of the Housing Administration, that the 1961-62 housing budget will have to be quadrupled in order to supply accommodation for the growing wave of immigration. Labour Minister Josephthal, accompanied by Jewish Agency Treasurer Pinchas, was due to leave this week for the U.S. to discuss with UJA leaders how to mobilize a sum of $25m. into a special Immigrant Housing Fund.

That will plainly not be enough without a parallel levy, especially as the 1961/62 Budget will also have to cope with unanticipated increased wage costs and prices. The 5 per cent rise in the cost-of-living index was approved for the civil service and public and Histadrut undertakings before the Manufacturers' Association had concluded their negotiations with the trade unions on this matter.

The employers had no option but to conform, claiming that they cannot maintain a lower wage rate for private industry alone (especially under the present conditions of labour shortage). But they refused to make their decision a signed agreement with the Histadrut, since they were yielding to *force majeure*.

Final Count

AFTER hours of counting and checking, the tally of the Army vote was finally completed. It was only then that the Fifth Knesset Central Election Committee permitted itself to announce the final and official count which differed little from the unofficial results. Indeed, the Army vote did not affect the distribution of Knesset seats at all.

Although there were 1,274,280 eligible voters, of whom 1,037,080 actually cast their ballots, 30,066 ballots were declared invalid, leaving 1,006,964, compared with the Fourth Knesset results, when there were 969,337 valid votes out of 1,218,482 eligible voters. There were 24,969 invalid ballots in 1959 which should be borne in mind when considering all the reports of a 1961 "blank ballot" campaign.

Mapai remain the largest party, although it emerged short of six mandates (five from its own and one from its Arab lists). What must cause concern in Mapai central offices is the report that its vote in the Army dropped to 48% from 50% (1959).

Mapai lost its votes in the main urban centres, and from all accounts these ballots were cast for non-labour parties. If the drain on Mapai's great 1959 majority in Tel Aviv was not entirely unexpected, the drop in Abu Khoushy's Haifa was. Herut, it must be noted, did well out of these elections. It regained its traditional strongholds in southern Tel Aviv and Jaffa and Jerusalem and also made inroads into settlements, but dropped slightly in Haifa. In a way, the Liberals' vote was somewhat disappointing. Although their victory in North Tel Aviv was expected, and the appearance of Liberal ballots in former solid Mapai polling areas brought joy to the party election workers, the expected landslide did not materialize. Of course, one must take into account that this was the election battle of a 'party in the making', yet the small impression made on new immigrant areas, or even 'old new' immigrant regions such as Jaffa, should serve as a warning to party leaders.

Indeed, Liberal Co-Secretary Yosef Tamir admitted this week that "it was not enough just to conquer Dizengoff, we have to get to the development towns as well." The disenchantment comes from the Liberals' claim to be "the alternative," a cry to which the voters did not respond. What was proven was that if new Municipal elections were held today in Tel Aviv, the Liberals and Herut could take back the City's administration from Mayor Namir.

The religious vote hardly changed while the most disquieting aspect was the upsurge in Communist support. The 42,111 votes were the largest number ever cast in favour of the Communists. Their strength came from Arab areas and, interestingly enough, from the new housing estates where Eastern European immigrants are living in such areas as Bat Yam and Holon.

Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda increased their strength by about 14,000 votes (many of which came from disaffected Mapai veterans in both town and country), but not much considering the state of a post-'affair' Mapai and the vociferous propaganda of these two parties.

One of the outcomes of the election campaign was a residue of bitter feeling still rankling among numbers of the three left-wing parties. Mapai charged the other two with conducting such virulent propaganda as to drive voters into the arms of the Liberals and Herut, particularly in the case of accusations levelled against personalities who symbolize the Defence Establishment, like Messrs. Dayan and Peres.

Tourist Income

THE 100,000th tourist to reach Israel during the present calendar year arrived this week, and was probably a Maccabia contestant. Official statistics show the number of foreign visitors from January to July as 99,155, or 37 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The total number of tourists per annum rose from 85,000 in 1959 to 115,000 in 1960 and is expected to top 150,000 this year.

The foreign currency earned through tourism, however, has not gone up so rapidly. By May, $12.6m. had accrued, as against $10.8m. last year, an increase of 16⅔ per cent as against the jump of 30 per cent in the number of tourists.

Some perplexity is felt in Government circles at this phenomenon. One possible explanation is the fact that the proportion of Americans among the tourists, though up in absolute figures, declined as a proportion of the total, and a relatively larger number of visitors came from Europe and Africa. They have less money to spend than the Americans.

A more probable theory, however, is that the travel agents and other recipients of tourist dollars have been holding on for longer than usual to the foreign currency they received before banking it, in case devaluation supervened, thus giving them a better exchange rate.

This interpretation is supported by the fact that the inflow of foreign currency per tourist-day only began to decline in the last two months of the period studied — April and May. Confirmation will come if a correspondingly greater sum is banked in the second half of the year, as the various agencies concerned tire of waiting for a devaluation that now looks as if it will not come quite so quickly.

The Middle East Scene — By Amnon Barter

Nasser Turns to Home Front

Nasser during his last visit to Syria. Left to right — General Jamal Faisal, C.in-C. of the First Army, Shukri el-Kuwatly, Nasser, Amer and Nur el-Din Kahala, chief of the Syrian Executive Council.

WHILE recent measures taken in Cairo in the economic and social spheres make it clear that President Nasser's attention has been turning more and more to domestic problems, their timing and effect demonstrate the numerous difficulties he will have to overcome in this field. The greater the attempt to direct its revolutionary zeal to domestic issues, the more evident it becomes that the policy of adventure abroad which the regime has adopted during the past nine years was but an evasion of the real issue — the reconstruction of Egyptian society.

The changes announced towards the end of the last week, which amounted to a reorganization of the system of government, was a logical sequel to the series of measures imposing state control in whole or in part, over most of the major industrial concerns in the UAR. The tendency of the changes was more centralization. Under the outgoing system, there were three separate cabinets: a Central Cabinet numbering 14 Ministers and four Ministers of State, an Executive Council for Egypt (15 Ministers) and an Executive Council for Syria (12 Ministers).

Defining Responsibilities

Clearly, such a sytem of administration, with two seats of government and a good deal of confusion as to who is responsible for what, left much to be desired. The announcement of the changes spoke of the advisability of "defining responsibilities for state affairs in a clear and definite manner," and made it clear that Nasser wants to concentrate all administrative power in Cairo itself.

The new Cabinet is essentially a merger of the former Central Cabinet with the two Executive Councils; but certain significant changes have been noted:

- There are seven, instead of three, Deputy Presidents. The new additions are all former Ministers: Zakariyya Muhieddin, Hussein Shafi'i, Kamal al-Din Hussein and Abdul Hamid al-Sarraj. In all, only two out the seven are Syrian, but the significance of the change is purported to lie in the fact that Muhieddin and Hussein, Interior and Education Central Ministers respectively, have been demoted from these Ministries, which they had occupied for nine years, and given jobs which may be purely nominal, the first being put in charge of public economic institutions and the latter of local government.
- Six new Ministries have been created: the High Dam, Scientific Research, Housing, Higher Learning, State and Labour, and Land Reform. The new Cabinet comprises 36 Ministers (instead of 50 members of the three outgoing cabinets).
- All the Deputy Presidents with the exception of Nur el-Din Kahhala (Syrian), are former army officers.
- While eight Ministers (seven Egyptian and a Syrian) who were in the previous cabinets have been dropped, responsibility in eight Ministries will be divided among more than one Minister. This is taken as explaining an earlier announcement that the regional Executive Councils would not in fact be abolished but would be recreated after the names of the Ministers were published.

Impact on Syria

The impact of the new changes on the situation in the Syrian Region is not easy to gauge at the moment. But the connection is clear: the Cairo announcement itself spoke of the reorganization as aiming at "consolidating the unity of the two regions." The fact, too, that the new measures have in effect compelled the continued presence in Cairo of Colonel Abdul Hamid al-Sarraj has given scope for speculation, though nothing can be said for certain.

There is, however, no doubt that the situation in Syria has been giving Cairo food for thought. The lightning visit to Syria by Deputy-President and Minister of War Abdul Hakim Amer, which preceded the announcement of changes, resulted among other things in dismissing the Mufti of Syria without appointing a new one. However that may be, the new measures will no doubt help to tighten Cairo's grip on Syria, though their primary aim may be to make the administration capable of pushing through as quickly as possible the latest measures for state control over the economy and curbing private profiteering.

On the same day the new Cabinet was officially named, the regime served notice that it was determined not to allow any serious deviation from the official line. Fikri Abaza, one of the most renowned journalists of modern Egypt and one-time chairman of the old Journalists Association, published in his weekly "Al-Musawwar" a signed editorial putting forward suggestions for easing world tensions. Among other things Abaza proposed that military pacts be abrogated, the two Germanies united, the U.N. "reformed" and Communist China be admitted to its membership. His proposals finally included neutralization of the Middle East and "the merger of the whole of Palestine within a union of the Arab states with room for an Israeli minority."

The text of the relevant passage reads in full:

> The Powers (should) agree amongst themselves on the neutrality of the Near East and all the member-States of the Arab League. After this agreement, a federal union (should) be effected whose role should be the unification of the neutral Arab armies and the foreign policy (of the Arab states), provided that the whole of Palestine be merged in this group, including Israel after she had lost her religious character. Israelis should become subjects of this federation, which should grant all minorities their full rights according to accepted international rules.

Settling Old Debts

After the publication of this rather humdrum editorial, Abaza was promptly dismissed by decree from Nasser himself. Explaining the matter, an official spokesman said that, in addition to implying that the great Powers should intervene to impose the proposed federation, Abaza's article "arouses doubts about the Arabs' attitude towards Israel, an attitude which was unanimously agreed upon by the Arab countries, and no member of this nation is in a position to depart from it..."

It seems fairly obvious, however, that Abaza's article was merely used as a pretext to get rid of him both as Editor of "Al-Musawwar" and as chairman of the "Al-Hilal" Publication House. Had any other journalist made the same proposal, he would hardly have been molested; such suggestions, meaningless as they mostly are, have been made more than once by Egyptian journalists, but no one thought of dismissing them. The fact is that, by his independent turn of mind and the occasional criticism he used to direct at the regime's domestic policies, Abaza has incurred the wrath of the authorities. His dismissal is no more than a kind of settlement of old debts.

PELTOURS — PEL — PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Aug. 27	0045	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0650	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1605	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	2345	EL AL	Teheran
	2350	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. Aug. 28	0025	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1830	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York (via London)
	2020	EL AL	Nicosia
	2305	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES. Aug. 29	0750	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0750	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	2500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0000	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
WED. Aug. 30	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0845	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
THUS. Aug. 31	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1225	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York (via London)
FRI. Sep. 1	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	2310	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0830	EL AL	Rome
	0850	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia
	1430	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	1550	EL AL	London, New York
SAT. Sep. 2	2100	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Tues.	Aug. 29	PHOCEE	Limassol/Marseilles
Tues.	Aug. 29	ENOTRIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
Thur.	Aug. 31	ATHINA	Limassol/Piraeus/Heraklion
Fri.	Sep. 1	ARTEA	Greece/Marseilles
Fri.	Sep. 1	JERUSALEM	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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THE JERUSALEM POST **INTERVIEWPOINTS**

NEVER THE TWAIN...

FAMOUS kibbutzim line the hills of Upper Galilee and the valley of the Hula. Their contribution to the history of the State is unsurpassed: they have defied the Arab marauders and the Anopheles mosquito and have established some of the country's most flourishing farms under the most adverse conditions conceivable. Some of them come periodically under Syrian fire.

In the middle of this classical picture of kibbutz achievement, the Government has built the development town of Kiryat Shmona, inhabited entirely by immigrants, most of them coming from North Africa. For some years the local kibbutzim directed the destinies of Kiryat Shmona through the regional council of Upper Galilee: then the new town elected its own local council. Frictions developed between regional council and local council, between Kiryat Shmona and the kibbutzim. Alisa Levenberg (left), a high school teacher in Kiryat Shmona, and Shmuel Rubinstein, an engineer of nearby Kibbutz Kfar Blum, discuss the problem.

By PHILIP GILLON

ALISA Levenberg was born in Germany and immigrated to Israel in 1934. She taught English in a Tel Aviv high school for many years. After the establishment of the State she went to work in the Ihud Olami, the international section of Mapai, and worked there for some time.

"Perhaps because I am a Yekke," she says, "I began to take the propaganda I was writing personally. You can say that I persuaded myself that it was my duty to go and live in a development area." Mrs. Levenberg's daughter is married and is at present in America where her husband is studying at a university. Mrs. Levenberg's grandchild was born in America. She volunteered to live for two years in Kiryat Shmona and to teach English in the high school.

Witty, volatile, and articulate, she has brought self-expression to Kiryat Shmona, and has written a number of articles about the town that have appeared in *The Jerusalem Post*. Excitable and quick to rush to the defence of the nearest underdog, she is the perfect fighter of the cause of the weak against the strong (according to her own interpretation of the respective strengths of the opponents) and will never remain for long on the side of the big battalions. Israel develops her eccentric idealists, just as England used to do in the great days of the Orde Windgates. Alisa Levenberg is one of these, obviously far happier denouncing what she calls "the capitalist kibbutzim" of Upper Galilee or the neglect by the Government of the new immigrants than she was in Tel Aviv defending the establishment of Mapai. She is now writing a book on Kiryat Shmona which will no doubt be vigorously partisan: she concedes that the one quality to which she can never aspire is objectivity.

Some Credit

Nevertheless, she gives the kibbutzim of Upper Galilee some credit. She admits that they made an enormous contribution to the founding of Kiryat Shmona and to helping the town in the early period when the inhabitants were almost desperate for lack of work and amenities. Secondly, she attaches great importance to the fact that members of kibbutzim have acutely developed a social conscience and will accept responsibilities for public action once they are convinced that something should be done, whereas the people of the cities by and large are, for practical purposes, indifferent to the plight of the their immigrant neighbours. It is precisely because the kibbutzim do not deny that a man is his brother's keeper that she criticizes them so strongly, convinced that this criticism may get results.

Against this background of social protest, she analyses the manner in which Kiryat Shmona was developed. It was conceived by the planners as an urban centre for the kibbutzim of Upper Galilee, providing them with those services that agricultural areas need, such as shops, schools, health centres, industries, places of entertainment and culture. This, according to the blue-print, was to be Kiryat Shmona.

What, she asks, is the reality? Almost the entire population consists of "social cases" or workers engaged as hired labourers on the neighbouring kibbutzim. She sees it as a rare sort of poor dormitory town, from which the workers stream out to the farms. One of the difficulties resulting from this situation is psychological: the kibbutzim never wanted to be large-scale employers of labour and only engaged the workers of Kiryat Shmona because of the great pressure placed on them, first by the Government and then by economic necessity.

'Symbol of Failure'

The result, according to Mrs. Levenberg, is that the kibbutznik resents the hired worker and considers the latter a symbol of his own ideological failure. Because of his negative attitude, she says, the kibbutznik is not even a good and considerate employer: on the contrary, he begrudges the worker any sort of permanent rights, tries to avoid responsibility for him, and hopes all the time that the relationship is only temporary, although it may have existed for several years. When work is not needed on the farm, the workers are laid off and there is great seasonal distress. She contrasts this attitude with that of her grandparents, classical feudal capitalists in Germany, who assumed personal responsibility for the lives of all their employees.

This also leads to the complete absence of any sort of social contacts between kibbutzim and development town. Far from the members of the kibbutzim coming for their culture or entertainment to Kiryat Shmona, they are much better off in both these respects on their own farms. The Kiryat Shmona cinema offers chiefly raucous Arab pictures in its cinema and the town has no other cultural activities at all. Its fine, but empty, community centre is only a mockery of the sterile lives of the people. The older and richer kibbutzim hum with activity of all kinds — yet it never even occurs to the members to invite their neighbours to visit them and to share in their activities. The younger men and women of Kiryat Shmona, brought up as Israelis in Youth Aliya villages or in the army, look around them with boredom and revulsion, and leave Upper Galilee for the cities or for the South. She is firmly convinced that the kibbutzim must pull down those invisible walls separating their utopias from the immigrant town.

* * *

SHMUEL Rubinstein was born in Cape Town and graduated as a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering at that city's University. He was a prominent member of the Zionist Socialist Youth movement and came to Israel on a course for instructors in 1946. He went back to South Africa but immigrated to Israel immediately after the establishment of the State. He went straight to Kfar Blum and has lived there ever since.

Ten years ago the kibbutz seconded him to the District Council, to serve as its district engineer. Subsequently he was elected to the Executive of the Regional Council. He was closely associated with the planning and inauguration of Kiryat Shmona, and believes almost to the point of fanaticism in district planning with health and other centres organized on a regional basis. He is quiet-spoken, extremely earnest and dedicated, as firm a believer in the kibbutz ideal as he when he first came to this country. Yet he is objective and analytical in his approach.

He rejects as "arrant nonsense" the suggestion that the kibbutzim function as "capitalists," either good or bad, and says that he is sure Mrs. Levenberg made this allegation without adequately analysing the situation. It is true that the kibbutzim did accept hired labour, but only after much soul-searching, and under great pressure from the Government, as Mrs. Levenberg herself points out. The kibbutzim provide the labour conditions specified by the Government and the Histadrut, and have certainly never been guilty of trying to exploit labour unfairly or callously.

The problem of social contacts he says, is not nearly as simple as Mrs. Levenberg makes it out to be. A large

number of the kibbutzim of Upper Galilee, he points out, are new and under-developed, and in critical security zones. They can hardly be expected to assume greater responsibilities and burdens than they already bear.

Nevertheless, he says, the kibbutzim have proved that they recognize their responsibilities to Kiryat Shmona. Originally they contributed manpower and money, which they themselves needed most desperately, to get the town going; they also built the health centre and the central clinic. Most of the teachers and nurses who serve Kiryat Shmona today come from the kibbutzim, despite the manpower shortage in their own villages. The truth, he says, is that aid for Kiryat Shmona can only be given in an organized manner and not on a dilettante basis. Efforts to "adopt" new immigrants throughout the country in an enthusiastic but hit-or-miss way have had very dubious results. The kibbutzim of Upper Galilee are far too preoccupied with their own difficulties to do more than second key personnel to the development town. He considers that the comparative contribution of these kibbutzim is out of all proportion to their strength in numbers when contrasted with the contribution of the cities.

He adds that social integration is by no means the easy problem that Mrs. Levenberg thinks it to be: he does not believe that there can be a simple solution. For him a kibbutz is a way of life, a practical expression of a philosophy for man, woman and child. It is difficult to live or to understand. To merge this ideal with the urban objectives and completely parallel interests of the development towns is impossible, just as it would be impossible to unite the kibbutz to a veteran city like Tel Aviv. The problem is not that Kiryat Shmona is inhabited by new immigrants, it is that Kiryat Shmona is essentially a town. The newness will disappear but the private approach will remain. He adds that the kibbutzim are always ready to accept new recruits.

'Links at All Levels'

With regard to the problem of social integration, he maintains that there are links at all levels between kibbutzim and development town. First and most important, there is work. Far from the members of the kibbutzim despising and hating their workers from Kiryat Shmona, they have excellent relations with them, and not only on an employer-employee basis. The next level of contact is through the health centre of Kiryat Shmona and the schools. "After all, why should a member of Kfar Blum leave the kibbutz to serve in Kiryat Shmona except as a patriotic act, leading to better contacts?" As time passes, friendships develop between co-workers and mutual respect for each other's point of view follows — there can be no artificial forcing of social contacts.

With regard to cultural activities, this, he says, is surely the task of the State or the Histadrut, and it is hard to see why Mrs. Levenberg expects the kibbutzim to provide them. They are hard put to meet their own needs, whereas the State and Histadrut have numerous agencies and paid personnel at their disposal.

* * *

MRS. Levenberg worries about the next generation. At least, she says, the older members of the kibbutzim are clear as to their ideals and appreciate that they have some responsibilities to the development town. Their children are growing up to be white-collar farmers, trained as managers and directors of labour, rather than as wielders of hoes. Contacts between the children of the "two Israels" is almost nil. Kiryat Shmona has its school, the kibbutzim have their private schools, and, apparently, she says, "never the twain shall meet."

At the opening of the Kiryat Shmona high school, one speaker said proudly that Kiryat Shmona represented all the ingredients of the Ingathering of the Exiles. No, Alisa Levenberg objected, one ingredient was missing — the "sabra." There are 120 immigrant children and only two born Israelis. Yet at the kibbutz schools, the parents of almost all the children are "sabras" or veterans.

Furthermore, the differences between the facilities of primary schools in the town and the kibbutz are so glaring that they must provoke bitterness and hostility. A kibbutz class may have only 6 children in it, while Kiryat Shmona has 35. The children of Kiryat Shmona cannot help but look on this as a privilege for one and discrimination against others.

She believes that the solution is to have regional schools in which the children of the area will mix freely. She appreciates that the kibbutz aim is to educate the youth to remain in the kibbutz, but says that this should not be more important than integrating all the young people in the area. Besides, common regional schools would bring new recruits to the kibbutzim. It would have the beneficial effects of enabling the children of the kibbutz to see how the other half lives, and vice versa. Recently she organized a visit of children from Kiryat Shmona to Kfar Giladi and it became clear the the kibbutz children knew as little about their "urban centre" as if Kiryat Shmona had been somewhere on the moon.

* * *

MR. Rubinstein says that the kibbutz would disintegrate if the children were taken away to a development town for their schooling. The school is the heart of the kibbutz movement. There the children learn a way of life as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. The school is vital for the continuation of kibbutz philosophy and to sacrifice it would be suicidal, without benefiting the development town at all.

He sees possibilities of joint schools on higher levels in technical and specialized fields. Older children could go from the kibbutzim to a regional vocational school. He is not opposed in any way to contacts between the children, but fears that these cannot be artificially created; they must come naturally. He points out that the same problem exists in the cities, where children go to the schools nearest to them.

Alisa Levenberg's final criticism is that the kibbutzim in Upper Galilee have stultified the industrial development of Kiryat Shmona by attracting industry to individual kibbutzim which would otherwise have gone to the development town. She says that the regional council has its own industrial zone, as opposed to the industrial zone of the town, and that many, factories have gone to the regional council or to individual kibbutzim instead of to Kiryat Shmona. The Development Corporation formed for the area is dominated by the kibbutzim, which are able to influence ministers far more than the members of the local council.

Mr. Rubinstein replies that these very allegations show that Mrs. Levenberg does not understand the industrial and economic problems of Upper Galilee. There is no question of competition or of "stealing" factories. The Development Corporation works for the area as a whole, and the problem is that the entire area is under-developed and under-industrialized. He considers the whole of Upper Galilee as one unit for economic purposes. He does not think that it is of any great importance whether a particular factory is in Kiryat Shmona or Kfar Blum — the important thing is to get more factories into the zone. He sees no great harm in people living in Kiryat Shmona and working on kibbutzim outside the town.

But, he emphasizes, Upper Galilee as a whole has not been given its fair share of the country's industrial development. Instead of venting their frustrations and bitterness in quarreling with each other, they should join together in a united demand for better treatment for the area as a whole. In practice, if often works out that a kibbutz, looking for an outlet for its over-age manpower, is in a position to establish a factory: it may be able to negotiate the necessary finance. Clearly, that factory will not be built in Kiryat Shmona, because the kibbutz wants it as part of its own unit. What, he asks, is wrong with that, as long as it enriches the area?

Alisa Levenberg concludes by stating that the kibbutzim succeeded in introducing the principle of equality inside their own borders: they must now make this principle an article for export and must have complete equality with their neighbours. Mr. Rubinstein replies there can be equality within diversity, and nothing will be gained for the development town — and everything will be lost for the kibbutz — by trying to merge two divergent ways of life.

Next Week's Maccabia Games Will Be Biggest Ever Held

THE Maccabia is often called the "Jewish Olympic Games." The 6th Maccabia Games opening next week, easily the biggest yet, will indeed be little short of that, with 1,100 of the best Jewish athletes from 26 countries contesting 17 sports. Practically every country in which Jewish sportsmen are allowed their own sports organizations will be represented. This does not include the Arab or Eastern European countries, none of whose Jewish athletes will be seen on the tracks, fields, or in the stadiums or pools.

The keenness of the contestants is most evident from the often dramatic trials to "make the team" reported from every corner of the globe in the past weeks. Further, every participant paid his or her own way onto the chartered planes. Even Maccabia headquarters in Tel Aviv were surprised at the large number of overseas athletes arriving, and three months ago did not reckon on accommodating or organizing for 800 visiting participants, not to mention the officials accompanying them.

Many supporters have also "hitch-hiked" on the charters (and come otherwise), their number variously estimated between 600 to 2,000. Add the 20,000 tourists in the country, the spectacle and spectacular results, and we are promised an Olympic atmosphere until September 5.

DICK SAVITT

Lively Crowd

In Tel Aviv, anyway, you cannot miss the young men and women in their fantastic variety of dress and headgear, flirting with *sabras* and each other through a babel of languages, and taking a lively interest in all they see. On Tuesday evening, they'll be at their most spick and span as they march past a cheering crowd of (estimated) 40,000 at the Ramat Gan Stadium. President Ben-Zvi will address the gathering, before what promises to be a magnificent pageant, including a military tattoo.

Looking back at the last Maccabia, four years ago, one recalls some memorable competition — and inadequate organization. The main complaints were aimed at shortcomings in the preparation of food and regular transport at the Maccabia Village, where the athletes lived in tents. Many competitors spent most of their money on taxi fares to and from Tel Aviv. It was pointed out then that the 6th Maccabia Games should be planned years in advance.

At the 5th Maccabia, under a totally misleading points system, Israel with 275 contestants (compared to 450 from 19 countries) was sure of victory. A more realistic appraisal, based on gold, silver and bronze medals awarded, gave victory to South Africa, with Britain second, the U.S. third and Israel fourth.

The picture is much changed this year: next Wednesday, Israel will field some 300 athletes, but is certain to fall behind the leading overseas countries in medals. The U.S. claims the largest overseas contingent with 129 athletes (compared with 47 four years ago). Italy, Sweden, Uruguay and Guatemala were not represented in the 5th Maccabia, but now these teams number 48, 23, 12 and eight athletes respectively.

Other nations will be represented as follows:

South Africa 88; Britain 80; Brazil and France 46 each; Canada 42; Switzerland 35; Holland 34; Argentina 29; Belgium 26; Finland, Mexico, Austria 22 each; Denmark 21; Chile 18; Australia 16; Rhodesia 12; India 9; Eire 8; Congo-Katanga 1.

U.S. Favoured

The U.S. contingent is so star-studded that it is favoured to bag the most Gold Medals. At track and field, the U.S. won half of the 22 Gold Medals of the last Maccabia, and this time its team looks even more powerful.

Garry Gubner, 19, won the shot-put event against the U.S.S.R. in Moscow recently. Mike Herman is ranked the world's 10th best long jumper, and perhaps even higher in the decathlon. Lewis Stieglits claims the U.S.A. "all-time" third best time over 10,000 metres, and Peter Brandeis, of Cornell University, runs a brilliant 800 metres which may prove the race of the Maccabia.

Sprinters Jona Spiegal, Al Jacobs and Steve Robins all have 9.6 secs. to their credit over 100 yards, but will have to beat Britain's Dave Segal.

In swimming, too, the U.S. has a very strong squad, though "surprise packets" have been promised from South Africa, Holland, Rhodesia, Australia, France and Britain.

Maccabia headquarters have been surprised at the large number of entries for "minor sports." Tennis leads the field, contested by players from 17 countries. The American Wimbledon ace Dick Savitt and Mike Franks must be favourites, though South African internationals Mayers and Mandelstamm will provide tough opposition. Eva Duldig, of Australia, will be defending her Maccabia Women's Singles title.

Brazil and Argentina are the "dark horses" of the six-nation soccer tourney. Israel will field its international reserve side, which may not be good enough to retain the Maccabia title.

Keen competition is also promised in basketball, hoopsters from 11 countries being entered. The U.S. and Israel were earlier favourites, but news that both Brazil and Uruguay are fielding several international stars throws the tourney wide open.

India is reported to have a strong boxing squad, with the U.S. fancied in wrestling and weightlifting. Twelve countries have sent table tennis players. Britain's international Jeff Ingber, the men's title holder will be back, but may find the going tough against his countryman Stan Jacobson and the Frenchmen, veteran Michel Haguenauer and Marcel Baruch. Israel's Angelica Roslanesu, a former world title holder, is hot favourite for the women's singles crown.

Israel looks strongest at handball, with stiffest opposition coming from Sweden and Denmark. South Africa is favoured at bowls, but either Israel or Rhodesia might cause an upset.

Switzerland, Holland, the U.S. and South Africa include much international influence in a ten-nation marksmanship contest. Britain is favoured in the cycling sprint and 100-kilometre road race through the Sharon.

Golf Tournament

In addition to the Maccabia contests, an International Golf Tournament will be played at Caesarea. The Americans claim they are sending the 12 best Jewish golfers of the U.S. Golfers from Canada, South Africa, the U.K. and Israel will also tee off on August 28.

Judo exhibitions will be given in the three cities by some of the best exponents of the sport — some of them Black Belt holders — from Italy and South Africa. Dr. Moshe Feldenkreis, an international judo judge, will be on the panel.

Perhaps the star attractions in exhibitions will be the Olympic and American champions: sprinter Wilma Rudolph — chosen the outstanding athlete of the Rome Olympics — and long and high jumpers John Thomas and Ralph Boston. "They accepted our invitations to come, and we are hoping they'll step off the plane at Lydda," Dr. Robert Atlasz, Sports Director of the Maccabia, declared earlier this week.

Certain though, is the appearance of Juventus, the Italian Soccer Champions of the past two years. They will play the Israel international team at the closing ceremony at Ramat Gan on September 5.

Premier David Ben-Gurion and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, will be present at the closing ceremony, giving the Maccabia Games more than just a sporting meaning, for no one can deny the Games' role as an expression of the bond existing between the Jewish People everywhere. But few may be aware of its Zionist aspect. As Maccabi's Pierre Gildesgame pointed out this week, some 100 former Maccabia participants from abroad have settled here.

PAUL KOHN

Guided Missiles—Down South

The army's jeep-mounted S.S. 10 anti-tank rockets.

IF an Israeli wants to see a guided missile at work he need no longer travel to Cape Canaveral. He can watch guided missiles somewhere in the Negev — with the Army's permission — as did a small number of military correspondents received a few days ago.

True, our guided missile has a range of 1,500 metres and not of 9,000 kilometres and it does not have and will never have an atomic warhead. But it can knock out the heaviest enemy tank and that is what it was made for.

Its official name is the S.S.10. It was invented by the French in 1954 and has so far been acquired by the United States, Sweden, Western Germany, Switzerland and Israel. To the best of our knowledge the Arab countries did not possess it.

The missile is only 86 cm. high and weighs 15 kg. Its maximum speed is 80 metres per second (300 km. per hour) and it can dance in the air like a prima ballerina. At the directions of its "pilot"—that is what the missile gunner is called — it can climb and swoop, swerve from right to

(Continued on Page VIII)

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'Arava Allowance' Drag on South

Subsidies In Wrong Place

By MEIR BEN-DOV
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Biggest southern industry: Timna copper refinery.

THE southern Negev — and especially Eilat — can offer much the same natural attractions as can the deserts of America's South-West.

The fastest growing state in the U.S. is Arizona and the adjoining desert areas of California, Colorado and New Mexico. The big boom there has been sparked off by the large aircraft firms, electronics manufacturers and other pioneers of the modern industrial world. These manufacturers have found that highly skilled engineers, technicians and operatives are more easily lured — and at lower rates of pay — to the new developing desert regions, thanks to the attraction of the climate, the scenery and the year-round "outdoor living" in the wide open spaces.

There are some people in Eilat who were prepared to give up better-paying positions elsewhere in Israel to enjoy the particular advantages of the Far South — but they are not many. The majority of Eilatis moved South either because they were sent there by the Jewish Agency on their arrival in Israel, or because they were lured by prospects of higher pay, cheaper housing or other benefits.

High Prices

Once they have settled in Eilat and come to enjoy its way of life, they would be prepared to stay there for the same pay they might get elsewhere — or even for less — if only the cost of living were the same as it is all over Israel. That is the source of all of Eilat's problems.

The cost of building materials, consumer goods and foodstuffs is higher in Eilat than elsewhere because of the added transport. The "extra" must be paid for, either by the consumer or by government subsidies. Furthermore, air-conditioners and refrigerators are essential in Eilat and large quantities of thirst-quenching drinks must be consumed during the long, dry summer. For this the Eilati gets certain tax benefits and the "Arava supplement" to his wages (which is added to his employer's wage bill).

There are also discomforts which cannot be measured in terms of cold cash, but which nevertheless cause the Eilati to live in the South at a financial disadvantage. These are the relatively limited facilities for health services, entertainment, social amenities, cultural activities, etc. They have been overcome in some measure by extending and partially subsidizing the public health services, by providing subsidized entertainment. However, if the Eilati wishes to enjoy more of these amenities or services, and whenever he wishes to go off on holiday, he must make a trip to the metropolis at a cost of around IL50 (fares and expenses).

The businessman is in an even worse position. It is virtually impossible to settle any business arrangement or government matter except by personal visit. The businessman in Eilat can either maintain an office in Tel Aviv, or commute at least once a week. He will probably find part of his business with government departments is conducted in Jerusalem, some in Tel Aviv and some in Beersheba. His dealings with shipping authorities, Customs and certain manufacturers have to be conducted in Haifa. Even when he needs an urgent spare part for his machinery or certain raw materials, he will probably find it more reliable to fetch it in person — or send one of his assistants.

The added overheads are passed on to his customers — if they can be made to pay it. If his business cannot bear the extra overheads, he will not be able to run a factory in Eilat.

When Eilat reaches a population of 50,000, the position will be altered. There will be a proper hospital, a full range of doctors, adequate schools and supplementary courses. Government departments will have area offices in Eilat with full powers, machinery dealers will have local service offices stocked with spare parts. The overheads of living in Eilat will no longer be as great as they are now and may well be equal to what they are anywhere else. Possibly by then Eilat will be a magnet for the cream of the labour force as America's South Western desert areas are now.

Attracting Industry

The question is how can labour and industry be attracted to Eilat till it reaches an economically viable size which will make further planned guiding unnecessary?

Extra pay with fringe benefits is one way to attract labour. It has been done for the past 12 years with reasonable success. The extra cost was passed on to the employer who, directly or indirectly, was the government. The government owns the port and the copper mines, builds workers' houses, roads, telephones and underwrites the profits of the oil pipeline. It was therefore only a matter of accounting whether the government subsidized the Eilat worker with a bonus on his pay, with a reduction in his tax, or with subsidies on transport, food, entertainment, health and other services. (All three have in effect been used to a varying extent.)

The problem arises when the employer is not the government. Hairdressers, shoemakers, motor mechanics and shopkeepers pass on their extra overheads and extra pay they must give their staff, to the Eilat consumer. The spiral starts and the Eilat worker asks for increased benefits. The government and the contractors who work for the government can increase their essential workers' paypacket. Workers in services ask for equal rates. Cost of services rises once again. Left out in the cold is the not-so-skilled worker whose "Arava supplement" is fixed at the IL28 minimum and who has no bargaining power to demand more. Out in the cold too is the manufacturer who had dreams of competing with factories in Tel Aviv.

National Responsibility

Attracting labour to Eilat and compensating it for the discomforts and high costs, should be a burden borne by the country as a whole and not by employers who have the vision and daring to set up shop on the Red Sea. The Government realises that to a certain extent in its income tax allowances, reduced taxes on refrigerators and air-conditioners and subsidies for public housing. The Histadrut also acknowledges this by accepting lower fees and by subsidizing entertainment, cultural activities and Kupat Holim health service and also by setting up retail outlets at fixed prices. This has certainly made living in Eilat easier and cheaper. Despite that, the government still collects around 40 per cent of the cost of refrigerators and air-conditioners and far from negligible sums from the sale of drinks, building materials and taxes on vehicles and fuels carrying other goods to Eilat.

On the other hand the government has to pay large sums of money in Arava allowances to its own employees plus other indirect allowances, and higher prices to building contractors working in Eilat, for their own higher costs. The allowance which the average worker gets is no attraction in itself and only covers in part the extra costs he incurs — which are in themselves due to the Arava allowance paid to others. The Arava allowance ultimately benefits no one and its only effect is to discourage industry.

Four years ago, the then Mayor Hanoch Nenner, called the Arava allowance "a tragic mistake." Mayor Yosef Levi does not hide his very similar opinion.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce will shortly open a diamond centre in Eilat employing 300. If no Arava supplement is paid, the workers, once proficient, will move to Natanya, where living is cheaper. If the supplement is paid, it will have to be in the form of a subsidy, as the consumer will not pay more for stones marked "Polished in Eilat."

Wage Factor

Sonol wants to put up an oil refinery in Eilat with a capacity of 50,000 tons a year. It might be the basis for a useful petro-chemical industry. At the best, the prospects of such a refinery are marginal: high wages would make it uneconomical.

The Federman group of companies has offered to set up three huge plants employing 300 workers in the first stage. One is for mass-produced clothing, one for costume jewellery and glass trinkets, one for toys. All will work for export. The investors are aware of the difficulties of transport and feel they could overcome these without letting them be reflected in high prices. High wages are another matter. If the investors have to pay the Arava supplement, they will probably prefer to put up their factories elsewhere.

It should be possible to abolish the Arava supplement altogether when the workers have seen that energetic steps have been taken by the Government and the Histadrut to reduce the overall cost of living in Eilat. The opening of a supermarket and department store, the reduction in price of water and electricity for air-conditioning, were all steps in the right direction.

The reduction in the income-tax allowance for Eilat was a retrograde step. If the Government was to provide housing in Eilat both cheaper and better than that available elsewhere, if secondary schooling were cheaper, if transport of all goods and all travelling expenses to Eilat were subsidized, if food-prices were kept low with a combination of subsidies, controls and healthy competition, the worker in Eilat might consider his basic salary, with no supplements, to be adequate reward. In this way population and industry could be attracted to Eilat in double-quick time and the day when subsidies are no longer required would soon approach.

Unfilled Vacancies Up and Down Country

Shortage of Manpower Looms

By DAVID KRIVINE
POST Economic Reporter

ISRAEL faces this year, for the first time in its history, a serious shortage of manpower. The growth in the labour force during the last two years of 23—25,000 workers per annum (or 3—3.5 per cent) is now inadequate to keep up with the rapid pace of economic expansion. According to Dr. Josephthal, Minister of Labour, 30—35,000 additional workers are needed in the present fiscal year.[1]

The pace of immigration has risen during the summer months. If this rate of inflow is kept up, the present manpower bottleneck will gradually be overcome.

This is not to say that unemployment has been eradicated; but it has been substantially reduced. Statistics for June show the following apparent contradiction. In the first place, the average number of registered unemployed per day was 4,323 during that month. This means that, each day, about half of one per cent of the country's labour force recorded at the labour exchange the fact that they were without a job. It is to be presumed that the remaining citizens were either working or voluntarily idle, or wanted employment but did not think it useful to approach the labour exchange.

On the other hand, during that same month, 2,736 job vacancies were available that the labour exchange was unable to fill, which demonstrates that the unemployment that still exists is structural, or frictional. Many of the workers could be employed straightaway if they had the necessary qualifications or were situated in the right geographical location.

In fact, unfilled vacancies were spread right across the map. The following table gives a breakdown for the eight areas into which the country is divided:

	Unemployed	Unfilled Job Vacancies
Jerusalem	416	473
Tel Aviv	1,302	317
Haifa	1,144	174
North	259	65
Shomron	230	360
Centre	751	606
South	219	570
Negev	101	183

The classic areas of unemployment during the last decade were Galilee and the South and Negev (the development areas, where the new immigrant townships are situated). Today there are more than twice as many job vacancies in the area south of Beersheba as there are unemployed. This manpower shortage will be aggravated as the construction and development work in the port city of Ashdod gets into full swing, requiring (it is estimated) some 2,000 additional personnel.

Training and Geography

In Galilee the impediment to achieving the fullest possible employment of job-seekers available is largely geographical. Of the 63 unfilled vacancies in that area 56 were for unskilled workers, so that the obstacle to the absorption of at least part of the work-seekers was not any lack of sufficient skills or training. There exist several small townships—in particular Shlomi and Ma'alot—which are not yet fully industrialized, while at the same time a factory like the Nazareth Textile Company in Galilee finds itself short of working hands.

Of all the unfilled jobs in the country registered at the labour exchanges, just over half (or 1,479) were for unskilled workers. This proportion is lowest in Tel Aviv (30 per cent) and Haifa (a little over 10 per cent) — the two areas where the number of unemployed (relative to the number of unfilled jobs) is highest.

It is plain that the 3,000 or so unemployed in the country (reduced from 15,000 two years ago) constitute a hard kernel that it is not easy to absorb. Thanks to the full employment prevailing in the country, personal initiative plays a correspondingly greater part in bringing together the job and the man without having direct recourse to the labour exchanges. The individual who is prepared to shift his dwelling place can generally find a job, even though it may take him longer to find a house.

The number of Arabs working in Jewish-owned enterprises has almost trebled in the last three years, and now exceeds 30,000, many of whom have left their farms in the care of their wives and children, searching instead for more remunerative occupations.

Relief Projects

The problem of qualifications — both bodily health and trade skills — remains to slow down the absorption of those who register at a Labour exchange where a job is waiting which they are unable to fill. Remaining workless, they are employed by the Labour Ministry on relief projects. Although these projects use able-bodied persons in the few areas where sufficient jobs do not exist (and during the periods of unemployment for seasonal workers in agriculture), the great majority of those who draw salaries from the Ministry's Employment Division today are disabled or too aged to qualify for normal manual work.

Special study is being given to ways and means of bringing them to earn their own living, since they have a golden opportunity of helping to alleviate the labour shortage, now that employers have the wry option of engaging a less-than-fit worker or no worker at all. A special agreement was concluded by the Ministry in May with the Manufacturers' Association and the Histadrut, encouraging the employment of disabled workers by authorizing rates of pay and fringe-benefits below the union level—according to their health, age and work-capacity. This policy, together with special training arrangements, has reduced the number of disabled workers on relief projects (including those on the staff of Ha'Meshakem, a Government-subsidized enterprise which employs handicapped persons in light tasks) from 16,000 in March 1960 to 14,000 in March of this year. Within those totals, the number working for Ha'Meshakem has risen during the last two years from 8,000 to 9,000, leaving only 5,000 on relief work proper.

The outlook in supply and demand for labour during the next 12 months will be discussed in a second article.

1 "Manpower Policy, in an Expanding Economy," Molad, May 1961.

Economic News in Brief

Tunisia's Economic Conflict

● Tunisia's political rupture with France is likely to bring in its wake grave economic consequences by strengthening the tendency to cut the country's ties with the French economy.

At present, about 1m. acres of Tunisia's best farmland are owned by French settlers who produce 80 per cent. of the country's wine output, 30 per cent of the hard wheat and 75 per cent of the tender wheat crop. Frenchmen also own the majority of Tunisian industries, mines, banks and insurance companies, and have vast interests in the wholesale and retail trade. France accounts for one-half of Tunisia's exports and for three-quarters of her imports.

For many of Tunisia's staple products, such as wine, finding alternative markets would be very difficult, as in the Franc zone they are sold at prices well above those prevailing in the world market, and attempts to switch over to other crops would certainly be opposed by the farmers involved, who are mainly French.

As a result, forces may be added to the extremists' demand to nationalize the property of the small but wealthy French community, which numbers about 60,000, but pays most of Tunisia's income tax revenue and, because of a high level of consumption, a substantial part of her import duties. Such a step would presumably be linked to a general land reform, but would also result—at least in the beginning—in a setback for Tunisia's relatively high agricultural yields and earnings.

Private Bank Shares Issue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Palestine-British Bank, which is about to issue shares to the public, is one of the country's oldest credit institutions — founded in 1929 — but did not adopt expansive policy until fairly recently. By the end of 1958 the public's current accounts, deposits, and credit balances with the bank amounted to IL11.8m., but by the end of 1960 they stood at IL22m. This included about IL2m. under a popular savings scheme, and IL1m. of an irrevocable foreign currency deposit which is to be converted within 13 to 18 years into ordinary shares of the bank. For practical purposes the bank therefore now disposes of IL1.4m. in own means as compared with IL0.35m. two years ago.

The main shareholder is the bank's chairman, Mr. W. N. Williams. He also heads several real property and insurance companies in Britain, one of which (the National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation) also operates in this country. That company has also underwritten one-half of the forthcoming issue of IL1m. of preferred ordinary cumulative 8 per cent shares which will be offered at 10 per cent above par.

The bank has four branch offices in Israel (two more will be opened shortly) and one in London. Besides regular banking business it also engages in various investment activities. Its balance sheet per end of 1960 shows loans, bills, etc. at IL9m. (against IL4.8m. a year before) and "rights in leased property" and "payment on account of real property" at IL0.27m. (compared with IL0.05m. at the end of 1959) plus IL0.26m. cost "rice invested in citrus groves. The securities portfolio amounted to IL0.43m. The bank's net profit in 1960 amounted to IL0.14m. — three times the 1959 figure. Of the gross income in 1960 interest accounted for about two-thirds, while the rest came mainly from commissions on letters of credit, guarantees, collections, etc.

SOFT DRINK PLANTS FOR EILAT, TEL AVIV

TABORI Limited, the soft drink manufacturers, are establishing a new bottling plant in Eilat and another giant plant in Tel Aviv. The company intends, with an investment of IL2.5m. from local, Swiss and English sources, to increase annual production to at least 100,000,000 bottles.

Tabori, which is celebrating its semi-jubilee this year, currently turns out 25,000,000 bottles at its Pardess Hanna and Beersheba plants, which employ a total of 250 workers.

Plans for exporting on a large scale to East and West Africa have been encouraged by favourable reactions to trial shipments. Local sales will be boosted by the appearance of a family-size 750 ml. bottle soon to reach the market.

STOCKMARKET

Tel Aviv Market Undecided

THE upward trend so conspicuous last week changed into a bearish trend by Friday with purchasing orders turning into selling ones and prices consequently beginning to drop. It appears that this change of heart was caused by press reports of new direct and indirect taxation and of a compulsory loan scheme. Investors seem to be holding back until the situation becomes clearer. If new taxation or compulsory saving is brought into effect, at least some funds free for investment would thus be siphoned off the market.

However, towards the end of this week, interest was shown in a number of stocks, particularly after demand for Dollar-linked slowed, and sellers held back, causing prices of some equities to improve somewhat, even on small demand.

In the dollar-linked bonds section, turnover shrank considerably and prices dropped by a number of points.

On the free market, some interest was displayed in oil shares and quotations improved from their low levels.

It is interesting to learn that despite the sluggish and undecided situation on the market, considerable funds are flowing into the P.I.A. Unit Trust, which in recent weeks reached a new peak. Recent fluctuations have hardly affected the price and value of this Unit Trust, for the time being the only Unit Trust in Israel.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

U.S. Foreign Aid Bill is Annual Fight

By CYRIL DUNN

WASHINGTON OFNS).—

YEAR after year the President and his aides go through the same fight for a Foreign Aid Bill, with the help of their friends in Congress. The process has by now taken on the formality and the classic conventions of a Red Indian rain-dance. Each year the eloquent and emotional opponents of aid make out a case that sounds overwhelming in its appeal to every American prejudice and to every American notion of a square deal.

Yet year after year the Bill goes through. It gets damaged here and there, but the main body of the measure survives. This is one of the strangest phenomena of our times and something for which the U.S. Government deserves more credit than it usually gets.

It may be thought that those who oppose foreign aid address themselves mainly to people's selfishness and to a distaste for foreigners — in other words, to the lower nature of the Americans. In that event, it might seem inevitable that when it comes to a showdown and the character of the nation has to be declared, better feelings are bound to triumph, if only as a matter of national pride.

But this is not the opinion of the man who leads the battle for foreign aid in the U.S. Congress. Senator William Fulbright has this annual task as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. And he thinks it is probably the view of most members of Congress at this moment that if foreign aid were laid before the American people in a referendum it would be defeated. This means that among the Congressmen who vote for continuing aid there must be many who do so believing that they are taking a grave political risk by going against the will of the voters back home.

Of course, some of the arguments used against foreign aid are the sort one might expect to hear from old-fashioned conservatives anywhere. This does not make them less potent in a nation where conservative sentiments of a traditional kind survive more vigorously than in other countries. But they are still relatively minor points when set beside the significance of foreign aid as an aspect of American foreign policy.

For instance, the opponents of aid are able to dwell on the sheer size of the operation, using such words as "lavish" and "prodigal" and emphasizing the effect it has on the levels of taxation. For most people the scope of the U.S. effort may be overlooked because for the ordinary householder billions have no meaning. But an industrious researcher has just told us that over the past 21 years America has paid out $40 a head for every man, woman and child in the nation. And there are 180 million of them, by no means all of them millionaires.

Trade Protection

President Kennedy has said that, even so, America is rich enough to afford it. Another and slightly more telling argument put forward by the conservatives is that foreign aid is helping to establish serious foreign competitors of American industry and commerce. More may be heard of this factor and something will probably be done to give reasonable protection to American trade. But this is not as yet a problem touching the deeper feelings of the American people, as some of the other aspects of foreign aid already do.

The notion of self-help is nourished by something deep and enduring in the very nature of American society. Any man worth his salt will make his own way. Above all, a proud man will not accept help of the kind offered to him by a welfare state.

The general sentiment of Americans about aid to their own needy has just been demonstrated in a startling way. The town of Newburgh in New York State decided to cut down its relief rolls by compelling the able-bodied to work for the community, by giving relief to the self-indulgent in kind instead of cash and by threatening to deny help to the mothers of illegitimate children. The plan caused an uproar in the liberal newspapers and was condemned as illegal by the State authorities. Yet when the Gallup Poll surveyed the reaction of the nation, it found overwhelming support for tougher relief policies of the kind suggested in Newburgh.

This does not mean that Americans are not charitable. In fact, they shell out billions of dollars every year to countless voluntary agencies that take care of those in need. What many Americans reject with vehemence is social welfare as a function of government.

So it is easy for aid opponents to find supporters when they say this is extending the welfare state to cover the free world. Americans are being asked to make things easy for the incompetent and lazy overseas, when it is evident that an American standard of living is not to be had if people "don't work for it as we have done." For Americans are proud of having got where they are from virtually nothing and are reminded by the Networks almost every night that this rich nation was hacked out of the wilderness almost within living memory.

Recoil from Socialism

Again, basic American sentiment recoils when it is shown how much aid goes to nations who do not admire the American system. Elsewhere it may seem foolish to condemn a newly independent nation for favouring State socialism as a means of advancing its economy. To many Americans it means "pouring our money down the rat-hole of socialistic schemes." And in America it is common form to equate free enterprise with freedom and to discover in capitalism the true source of all their social virtues. They cannot send their dollars to support even the mildest form of socialist endeavour without doing some injury to principles they hold most firmly.

Above all, those who oppose aid submit that it has been a failure. The Communism it was designed to halt is still advancing and no real friends have been won for America. India is the place most often mentioned in this context — a country that, as Senator Barry Goldwater says, has accepted millions of American dollars "while continuing to drift in the current of neutralism and foundering in a sea of socialism."

Senator Fulbright and his supporters have had very little to counter these emotional appeals. The Senator has been obliged to say simply that aid cannot achieve the swift and spectacular results many Americans expect from so large an investment. It is not, he says, an instrument well conceived to win unswerving allies or eternally grateful friends. The aim should be partly to satisfy "an instinct of compassion," but mainly to give the emergent nations a chance of freedom and independence. In fact, Senator Fulbright has invited his countrymen to grow up, to recognize that the days of successful and exhilarating adventure are over for them and that from now on the world must be accepted on its own terms. It is, he says, a sign of maturity in nations to undertake "enterprises that advance imperceptibly towards fruition with neither climax nor completion."

Economics Before Housing

ECONOMIC COMMENT

MR. Tanne's disclosure that a supreme building authority may be set up in order to curb the booming activity in this field and adapt it to the nation's labour resources, has had an immediate effect which was hardly anticapted: threatened with a renewed "rationing," the public reacted as might have been expected. Flats in buildings under construction are selling like hot cakes, while dealings in urban plots have come to a standstill and a price decline has set in.

On the other hand, a strongly-worded protest has been made by the building contractors, and the government seems to have had second thoughts (the more so, as no final decision has yet been taken). But if no clear policy is formulated soon, the premature announcement could easily act as a boomerang, stimulating a new rush of residential building "before it is too late."

Matters in any case could not be left in abeyance for much longer in view of the current situation on the labour market. But since the situation has now come to a head no further delay should be allowed.

Saying this does not, however, amount to supporting the "building permits" scheme. Indeed, a closer view of the scheme shows it to be rather a product of little courage and muddled thinking.

Building labour is exceeding available supply. According to official figures, there were 635 unfilled vacancies in building jobs during June last, i.e. one quarter of the total number of building hands requested from the labour exchanges, and the situation has not changed perceptibly since then. Moreover, many contractors give up applying in vain to the exchanges, and as a result completion dates have been steadily pushed ahead. Wages have risen accordingly, to double the tariff rates, and vying for scarce workers has reached such a pitch that contractors have declared their readiness to guarantee fixed annual terms (though negotiations in this respect are dragging on, as a guaranteed union rate is now taken for granted). They have also agreed to hire youths at favourable apprenticeship terms.

To some extent, of course, these difficulties act as a deterrent to would-be builders. Building costs and prices of flats have advanced sharply, in any case to more than the average income level, and may affect demand in the long run. Also, great efforts are being made to mechanize and streamline building work: substantial orders have been placed for new equipment (backed by a IL2m. allocation from government sources), and production of prefabricated building elements is rapidly expanding.

* * *

IN the short run, however, the situation is bound to deteriorate. The dull season in agriculture is almost over, and the approaching cotton and citrus harvesting seasons will indirectly affect the entire labour market. On the other hand, several major building projects (Ashdod harbour, Tel Aviv Law Courts and Municipality, the Knesset, Herzliya Circus etc.) are just being started, and on top of all this there is the urgent need to at least double the immigrant housing programme, quite apart from the growing demand for private dwellings on account of rising housing standards and of the current rush for real estate.

It is obvious then that actual building output during the next, say, six to 12 months will fall short of the aggregate amount planned and ordered. The situation seems therefore to call for the establishment of some priorities, and for an authority to administer them.

Nevertheless, this approach does not offer a real solution to the problem, for it does not dare to face it in its entirety. Labour is now in short supply everywhere, not only in the building trade, where vacancies account for only one third of the total. Moreover, the shortage is increasingly felt not only in respect of skilled workers and technical staff, but also of semi-skilled and unskilled labourers, even though several thousand Arab workers have been absorbed in various industries and services (the long-standing unemployment in the Arab sector has virtually been wiped out and of late increasing use is made of female, youth and Beduin labour).

* * *

THE official forecast for 1962-1963 envisages an intake of an additional 10,000 persons into industry. Frantic efforts are now being made to expand vocational training and to attract workers to the merchant marine, to the textile industry, to hotel service, etc. — why then should the building industry be singled out for administrative regulation? Or are we to introduce direction of labour for the entire economy? One should assume that of all industries building could manage without such a rationing, because a substantial part of the demand stems from the public sector—either directly (such as roads, schools, municipal and state office buildings) or indirectly (by virtue of loans from public sources). It would be — so it seems — elementary prudence to postpone such projects until the present tide in the labour market turns (which may be very long, if immigration continues at the pace now talked about) even should such a delay result in some inconveniences or additional costs. Incidentally, such a cut in public spending is bound to reduce purchasing power and, as a result, the demand for private housing as well.

At this juncture we come at last to the real cause of the present mess: excessive national spending (and excess of income) as compared with the real resources at our disposal. It is due to negligence in dealing with this gap that the labour bottleneck has developed, and no recourse to rationing can resolve it as long as the underlying cause is not removed.

Distributors: I. Dikla, Ltd., Tel Aviv.

Reader's Letter

ISRAEL AND COMMON MARKET

Sir, — The article on Israel and the Common Market in the Economic Comment section of your August 4 issue was a very interesting and excellent analysis of some of the problems which this country must face up to in attempting to integrate into an international trade bloc.

One statement, however, I find misleading and the result of a common but erroneous impression which seems to be current among the public, the business community and even in Government circles which should know better.

Your writer states: "it should be remembered that in the last count it is the wage differential which has given our exports their fillip in the past few years."

I cannot comment on whether this may or may not be true for agricultural exports since this is outside my field of competence. But with respect to industry this statement contradicts statistics available from objective sources. These show that Israel's true wages in relation to production units are higher than those of most of Europe.

The truth is that what is supporting Israel's exports today is a system of Government subsidies which make up the difference between the actual production cost plus profit of the exporter and the selling price abroad.

There is nothing basically wrong in a system of Government subsidies to encourage and aid export industries in their attempt to penetrate and capture foreign markets and to solidify their position. This policy has permitted new industries in Israel to sell their products abroad at a loss (in terms of foreign currency) in a highly competitive market and yet show a profit in terms of Israel currency. Some industries are able to sell their goods as much as 25 per cent below their actual production cost and still come out without an operating loss.

The danger in this policy lies in not coupling it with an effective policing system. This system should aim at ensuring that the industry's efficiency increases with time and that its production costs decrease. Otherwise the subsidy becomes a permanent crutch which tends to kill the industry's initiative and habituate it to depending on continued and increasing Government support instead of on improved product, better production methods and the development of new ideas.

This, unfortunately, is the case in much of Israel's industry today and examples of manufacturers who live on subsidies and refuse to take any effective steps toward improvement are all too common.

Those responsible for Israel's economic health and for the future of its export trade should review critically the present subsidy system with a view to curing its ills and turning it into an effective long range instrument for industrial growth and improvement.

Yours etc.
SAMUEL LUBIN.

Tel Aviv, August 7.

The point raised by Mr. Lubin is obviously outside the scope of the Economic Comment referred to. What mattered in that context was that for the purpose of international pricing wages in Israel — helped as they are by export premiums — are lower than in most advanced industrial countries. One may say as well, that for international cost comparisons, Israel wages should be taken not at the official rate of exchange, but on that plus the export premium, which is paid on the "added value", i.e. the amount of nominal wages included in the cost bill.—Economic Editor.

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Dr. Morris Fishbein
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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

— JERUSALEM —

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24128/29/30.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:—**
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore. Tel. 22424, 37909.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus. Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English), Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19. Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club. Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 4, Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1

• **Exhibitions:—**
Artists' House. Paintings by Dr. Paul Loewy and Dan Hofner, 10-1, 4-6. Fri.-Sat. 10-4.

Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-6.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition on the occasion of the Third World Congress of Jewish Studies: New finds from the Judean Desert: "Cave of the Treasure"; Gold Treasure from Caesarea; Exhibit of the month. Pontius Pilate inscriptions from Caesarea. 9-1, 3-5 daily. Today 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition of Religious Articles for Export, Hechal Shlomo, 10-1, 4-6.

Museum of Religious Articles, Hechal Shlomo, 11-1.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 32849. Oils, gouaches, aquarelles, by 25 Israeli and foreign painters. Sculptures: Constant. Open daily, 11-1, 4-6. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech. Daily 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m.; 7-11 p.m.

Bezalel National Museum. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art.

Archaeological objects. Modern American Drawings (on loan from the Museum of Modern Art, New York).

Zoo-scapes — Else Buki (USA). Wood-cuts from the Museum's collection. Political Advice — Honore Daumier. 56 lithographs from the Museum's collection. Sun.-Thur. 9-1, 3-25-6; Fri., 9-1; Sat. 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library. Magic lines in modern American drawings: New acquisitions.

• **New Israel Films:—**
Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Today, 8-6.30; Tomorrow, 8.30-7.

— TEL AVIV —

Disc and Dance:—
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 43617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully airconditioned.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 30973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New international Show.

• **Savyon:—**
For dancing & international atmosphere the JET-CLUB, Avia Hotel :— Savyon, Israel's newest, most attractive, from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.

• **Tourist Service:—**
Wise Club, 21 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26826. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Ancient glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-1.

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1; Sat., 10-1.

• **Tel Aviv Museum:—**
Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd. 180 selected graphic prints by Picasso, daily 10-1, 4-7. Friday, 10-1; Saturday, 6-10 p.m.

— HAIFA —

• **Exhibitions:—**
Paintings by the late Menachem Shemi (Schmidt). Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request—re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition", 10-1, 4-7.

Art Gallery: Paintings, Wood-Cuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7. Saturdays 10-1 only.

— EIN HAROD —

• **Exhibitions:** —
Museum of Art (Mishkan Le-omanut): Israeli painters, Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery, 9-12, 3-6.

— BEERSHEBA —

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

TODAY

— JERUSALEM —

• **Recorded Concert:—**
Y.M.C.A. Terrace. Mozart — Concerto No. 10 in E-flat major. Rachmaninoff — Symphony No. 2 in E-minor, Op. 27. Begins at 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• **Exhibition:—**
Paintings by David Sharir, Rina Gallery, 12 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 22833. 9-2.

• **Synagogue Tour:—**
Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman, Artists' House, 2.30 p.m.

• **Artists House:—**
Israeli songs, dancing; 9.30 p.m. Tourists & Members.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Oneg Shabbat for Tourists:—**
B.O.A. House, 9.30 p.m.

— KFAR MACCABI —

• **The Little Opera:—**
Chamber Music Association: "The Pharmacist." 8.30.

TOMORROW

— JERUSALEM —

• **Organ Music Concert:—**
Mr. Philip Regev on the four manual Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Paintings by David Sharir, Rina Gallery, 12 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 22833. 11-1, 3.30-10.30.

• **Lecture:—**
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem," Mr. Y. Freiman, Artists' House, 5.30 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Exhibition Opening:—**
Oil Paintings by Lillian Levy, Kata Gallery, 97 Dizengoff Rd. (Two weeks.)

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

JERUSALEM

Mt. Elen traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl site of Herzl's Tomb, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

PLANT A TREE: Information at all Jewish National Fund offices from 9 a.m. daily.

TEL AVIV

Theatre Club informal fun & entertainment nightly (details at Tourist Information Offices).

Concerts — Israel Philharmonic (programme published regularly in The Jerusalem Post.) MEET THE ISRAELI (information at Tourist Information Offices.)

HAIFA

TECHNION. Israel Inst. of Tech. regular tours.

NEGEV

Ovdat & Shivta — Nabatean finds; Beduin Market, Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

BEIT SHEARIM

An archaeological must. Don't miss it.

— KIBBUTZ HAZOREA —

Historical Exhibition of coin minting in the North of the country, Wilfred Israel House, Fridays and Saturdays, 10-12; Tuesdays, 5-7.

Munich Students Here to Work

By LILI ELLER

"WE hope that the many personal encounters during the trip will be an effective contribution towards international understanding and towards erasing the effects of a horrible past."

This was expressed in a message brought "to the citizens of Israel" from Munich, the state capital of Bavaria. Its sender is the mayor of Munich, 34-year-old Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel. Its bearers are German students come to Israel within the framework of the international Youth Hostels Federation, to learn a lesson in democracy.

The two student groups, aged 18-19, and composed of high school and trade school pupils, are here for a four-week stay under an educational plan subsidised by the Munich municipality. They have just ended a two-week period of voluntary work at Kibbutz Nir Am in the Negev, where observers described them as insistent on a full eight-hour work-day and eager for all types of jobs.

Currently the 70 students and their teachers are touring Israel, by courtesy of the Israel Youth Hostels Association, covering the youth hostel trail from Tel Hai in the north to Eilat in the south. For almost all of them, this is their first opportunity to meet Jews.

All of them received preparatory lectures in Germany and are continuing to learn by seeing, asking questions and holding discussions with Israelis wherever they go. The enthusiasm of the students is similar to that of an educational group from Munich last summer — the pilot group of the experiment. Last year's visitors have spread the word about Israel to the wider German public by publishing essays, making speeches and exhibiting slides.

Particularly significant is the fact that it is Munich, one-time headquarters of the Nazi party, which is organizing this educational programme of letting young people see Israel at first hand.

'Young J.N.F.' Tour Out for Holiday

By REX DALNY

"I PLANNED this tour not to show Israel as a freak show or as aa intensely serious Zionist enterprise, but as a country where people can have as good a holiday as in the south of France," says Mr. Trevor Chinn, Honorary National Chairman of the Younger J.N.F. Movement of Great Britain and Ireland, and director of a group of 75 at present in the country. "We are spending 7 days touring and we have 7 days free. I want them to realize that swimming in the Mediterranean in Israel or in a pool in Herzliya can be even more pleasant than in the most famous European resorts."

The total cost of the round trip from England and back, including all hotel charges, tourist buses, guides and other expenses, was only £130. The group is based at the Tadmor Hotel, to which it returns every evening, apart from spending one night in Tiberias. The low cost was made possible, Mr. Chinn explains, by the cooperation of El Al, Peltours and J.N.F.

The Younger J.N.F. consists of people between the ages of 18 and 25. Most of them are in the professions or commerce and industry. A few are married. Altogether, 1,500 people in Great Britain and Ireland belong to the movement, which has 30 groups. The activities include cultural work as well as fund-raising.

Mr. Chinn says that most people in this age group in England tend to be bored and disillusioned as a result of the two World Wars and the Cold War, feel life offers them neither goals nor responsibilities, and that young Jews can be attracted to Israel because of the country's dynamism and its objectives.

On the other hand, the older generation of leaders, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, tend to discard the youth as lacking in idealism. Not enough responsibility is passed on to the new generation. He is convinced that tours such as the present one will introduce new leaders into Anglo-Jewish life.

Mr. Chinn's father, Rosser Chinn, is President of the Jewish National Fund in England. They run one of the largest motoring organizations in England, Black's Garages, with huge parking garages as well as sales shops, repair workshops and petrol filling stations. Asked if he would not consider settling in Israel and establishing a chain of model repair shops and garages here, Mr. Chinn says that the time is not yet ripe for it. Correct repairs are linked to good sales organization, which in turn depends on competition. Despite all the progress he has seen in six visits, Israel has not yet realized that motoring is not a luxury but a necessity, and that the motorist has definite rights and needs which a country must provide.

Turkish tower provides historical background to peaceful sailing at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee.

New Swimming on Kinneret

Night Lights At Maxim's

THOSE who like to bathe at night can now do so with enough light to make it safe, but not too much to spoil the romance of it, thanks to the latest innovation at the Minus 206 club on Lake Kinneret. The perennial Maxim has added spotlights to his private "beach", where the modest "cover charge" provides a changing cabin as well as a seat at the outdoor restaurant or in the night club. Holiday-makers at Tiberias who find even dancing in swimsuits too warm, can cool off with a dip right outside the night club door.

Maxim's has been open throughout the summer, as the lake-side provides cool air and pleasant swimming even on the hottest days. The traditional season opens later in the year, but beachside clubs, cafes and hotels now seem to be attracting visitors all the year round. *M.R.*

Shady Park At Migdal

THE grounds of Lord Melchett's country house at Migdal on Lake Kinneret, unused and neglected for years, have been turned into a camping site and bathing beach by Mr. Yosef Eisen and three other enterprising Migdal settlers. The shady park of 40-year-old ficus trees has received a thorough trimming and weeding; a buffet and parking-site have been installed. This venture is the more to be welcomed as the beach space available north of Tiberias has sadly shrunk recently owing to work on the National Water Scheme, the requirements of tomato culture and the opposition of ecclesiastical neighbours.

The new enterprise was no sooner launched than a stream of visitors set in from all parts of the country to enjoy lazing and bathing at this particularly quiet and restful spot. *DAVID SLAV*

Exotic Nights With Beduin

BETWEEN Safad and Rosh Pina, just off the road to Kesa'an Bet, a huge black Beduin tent strikes the eye. A sign proclaims "The Tents of Kedar—Canaanite Nights." After dark, powerful Lux lamps illuminate the area.

This is where two well-known local entertainers, the Yemenite Eli Shabtiran and the sabra Matanyahu Yesha, operate a popular cabaret. The décor consists of carpets and low stools, unless you prefer to recline, Oriental-fashion, on silk cushions.

Rich Programme

A rich programme of vocal and instrumental music, dances and humour is offered. Abu Ma'ruf, of Kafr Rama, excels on shepherd's flutes known as *yargul* and *mijwis* (the latter with two pipes). He accompanies the Druse, Circassian and Yemenite dances of a troupe from Gush Halav. Eli Shabtiran's songs good-naturedly satirize the foibles of Yemenites and Ashkenazim alike. Guest performers not infrequently supplement the repertoire. Needless to say, the public eagerly answers the call to community singing. It has even been known for some patrons to be so carried away by the spirit of the place as to seize a tom-tom that was handy and beat an improvized tatoo or for some foreign visitors to give an impromptu demonstration of their own national folk dances.

Coffee and Kabab

Ballroom dancing is looked after by a competent band, and the inner man is fortified with coffee and *kabab*, served by the Beduin Salem.

So if you want a night's good healthy fun, in an atmosphere of pleasant informality, go to "Obalei Kedar" — admission only three pounds.

YEHHAYAHU ASHNI

Chamber Music — All Over the Place

By YOHANAN BOEHM

THE First Music Festival in Israel, which is scheduled to open tomorrow night at the Binyanei Haooma Concert Hall, will be chiefly composed of chamber music of the highest order.

The performances are expected to be of such high standard that—apart from the pleasure of the listeners — the influence of this festival on our own standards should prove most beneficial.

The standard of music appreciation in any country is often measured by the number of its symphony orchestras, its opera companies or its outstanding soloists, but its approach to chamber music would perhaps be a more accurate gauge, as here many external factors which induce people to go to concerts or to the opera do not apply. This music must be enjoyed for its own sake, and there is locally an ever-growing interest apparent in chamber music.

Stimulating Visits

In the recent past, visiting ensembles like the Budapest String Quartet, the Beaux Arts Trio, the Danzi Quintet from Amsterdam, the Fine Arts Quartet, drew record audiences and were accorded most enthusiastic receptions everywhere. Through their performances our musicians interested in ensemble work heard playing of international standard which they themselves are now trying to attain.

It is only 25 years since an appreciable number of proficient musicians came to settle and contribute their talents to the development of a cultural life in a new society. There were a few pioneers before that, amongst them the outstanding cellist Thelma Yellin, who came here in 1920, and Emil Hauser (formerly of the Budapest String Quartet), who came in the early 'thirties. Only with the founding of the Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra, through the vision and initiative of Bronislav Huberman, and to some extent through the opening of the Broadcasting Service in Jerusalem with a rapidly expanding musical ensemble, were musicians and practical means made available for the formation of groups dedicating themselves in their spare time to playing chamber music.

For years, the Jerusalem String Quartet (Hauser, Schocken, Jacoby, Yellin) and the Polishuk Quartet (formed by members of the Symphony Orchestra) played to numerous audiences, refreshing pleasant memories for many listeners and bringing to many others the special joys of chamber music for the first time in their lives.

Interest in Settlements

Peculiar to our society, the most interested audiences were always in the communal settlements, but specially during recent years increasing numbers of listeners to chamber music are in evidence everywhere with, encouragingly enough, an ever growing percentage of young music lovers among them. Slowly, new traditions are being formed and new areas are being opened up for chamber music.

There are today regular chamber music societies in Jerusalem, Haifa, Rehovot, and Tiberias, which voluntarily organize series of subscription concerts season after season. The Museum Concerts in Tel Aviv are always sold out, and other halls are now being used as well to accommodate artists and their manifold programmes. A special series for rarely performed old music and contemporary works with emphasis on Israeli compositions is organized by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation with the active help of Baroness Bethsabee de Rothschild, which promises to spread cross country from Tel Aviv, Eilat on the Red Sea, only a few years ago a rough, primitive location, now has a hall which can be used for such concerts, a grand piano is available and a potential audience is always eagerly ready to receive artists and ensembles who occasionally fly down for performances. Beersheba is becoming another venue for concerts. Ein Gev, on the eastern side of the Sea of Galilee, right on the border, is quite frequently the scene of concerts, with many settlers of neighbouring and more distant settlements filling the ESCO Music Centre.

Beit Daniel

Another intimate spot is Beit Daniel at Zikhron Yaakov, which has created its own tradition. The estate, dedicated by the Bentwich family as a rest home for musicians and artists, has more and more become also a centre for chamber music. In addition to educational seminars held there quite frequently by the Music Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Government Tourist Corporation has taken the initiative in organizing special Chamber Music seminars. Five such seminars have already been held there, and music students of all ages from Israel and other countries have benefited from intensive periods of study under the guidance of outstanding Israel musicians and eminent guests from abroad.

Local ensembles which have consolidated their artistic existence over the years, include the New Israel String Quartet and the Tel Aviv Quartet (both consisting of members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra), the Duo-Pianists Eden-Tamir, and the Chamber Choir "Rinat", founded and directed by Gary Bertini. In addition, there are always new combinations, wind ensembles, piano trios, and vocal groups on the lines of *collegia musica*. An important development must be seen in the fact that, with the growing number of music students, the atmosphere for and the possibility of forming study ensembles, making music in homes and spreading the acquaintance of master works, will create the basis for future professional ensembles and increased audiences, thus placing chamber music on a firm basis.

Beachcombing Cheaply at Mihmoret

By DAVID JARVIS

IT is a good thing that the luxury hotels are fully booked by foreign tourists — the average Israeli could not afford to go there anyway. Even "workers' rest homes" are not as cheap as they used to be, and most of them do not take children. The austere practices of yesterday when husband, wife and children took their vacations separately (carrying a volume of Berochov's writings to while away their solitude) are past. People nowadays like to spend their holidays *en famille*.

With two children, that means four persons to pay for, and the holiday allowance at the work-place only covers one.

It was in this spirit that George and I set out in the late spring on a quest for holiday arrangements within our means. We made for Mihmoret (I cannot for the life of me remember why). We drove north from Natanya on the new autobahn until we saw the signpost. People told us that there were two villages — Mihmoret Alef and Bet. We could not even see one. Apart from the fishing school and the boating station, there were only dunes and an occasional scatter of white bungalows.

We made for one of them, and knocked. No answer. Next door a house was being painted. Yes, they could take us, in July. One room had four beds, the other three. Well, well: my family numbers four, and George's three. How much? Nine pounds a day for each room. That meant IL3.5 per head for me and my family. We could also take full board, but must at least take lunch. How much was lunch? According to what we wanted. There was a menu.

•

WE brought our own electric kettles, and plastic plates and cups. It was a form of comfortable camping. Esther and Willy (our hosts) let us keep our milk and lebenia and plums and beer in their refrigerator. We busily made our own breakfast and ate it in the dining-room. Esther and Willy ate theirs in the dining-room as well. We felt like fellow-lodgers.

We had a shower and toilet and veranda to ourselves. At a pinch another couple could be accommodated in a room around the back. But mostly we were on our own. Supper was a picnic, either on the veranda or the beach. We did our shopping at the local store.

Sometimes we ate aboard ship. Esther's relatives rented out rowing boats along the riverside. Fifty agora per person per hour, 35 per child. The Alexander River is enchanting, lined with bullrushes and teeming with fish. As the sun set in the evening, the surface of the water turned green, mirroring the colour of the vegetation on the banks. Then the waters changed to silver, as the moon began to rise. We never tired, day after day, of splashing our way along this idyllic curving stream.

We usually tied up on the northern shore, unloading our provisions from the two boats we occupied. The sandwiches were fresh and the watermelon cool — but we had to have soup as well, because a campfire is *de rigueur* among the younger generation, and Yoram had brought along a six-inch-by-four burner with little white pills of solid fuel.

•

THE mornings were devoted to the beach. Our snorkel played a major part in keeping us in the sea. A mere ducking of the head introduced us to a world of fishes — brilliant green ones operating individually, little shoals of flat pink fish with black stripes, and others with a black spot like an extra eye near the tail.

Bemused, floating among the crannies, we peered into the little underground caverns — until a sudden panic seized us. Surely we had been seduced imperceptibly into a distant marine world, far removed from land, half-way to Cyprus. With a splutter we raised our head, removing the mask with a shaking hand. The shore was ten metres away, children were paddling nearby, we stood only waist-deep. With a sigh of relief, we re-adjusted the snorkel.

On Friday evening, with the kids abed, we made our way to the Fishermen's Club, located under open skies where the river meets the sea. We could smell the grilling fish a kilometre away. The club was notable for its lack of fishermen, but it was packed with brawny workers (from the paper factory and the tire plant in nearby Hadera) who came over to dance. Holiday-makers from the Fishing School turned into a rest-home during the school holidays) helped to raise the number of customers that evening to (the waiter's estimate) a cool thousand. Right next to the great concrete dance-floor, solid with shuffling couples, the dark waters of the river were dotted with silent boats, the occupants resting on their oars, listening to the beat of the dance music under the light of the full moon.

We only stayed eight days. George's family stayed a fortnight. It was the cheapest holiday either of us ever had here.

Buyers' Guide

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Local Problems in Local Colour

A. Seligfeld

THE paintings of Arie Seligfeld, of Kibbutz Givat Brenner, which are now on exhibit in the Chemerinsky Gallery in Tel Aviv, are of the kind that should be viewed singly rather than en masse in an exhibition. The colours and brushwork are almost identical in every painting and, although the composition varies somewhat with the subject, it is hard at first to bring the individual works into focus.

Though they are at times barely perceptible, differences between the paintings exist, and some works are stronger than others.

The light, almost pastel, tones, many greys and the brush technique are strikingly similar to much of the work of Streichman and Steimatsky. This particular colour range which the three painters use is described in some quarters as very "Israeli." The argument goes that the very bright sun in our part of the Middle East "absorbs" colour or fades it, and that exotic contrasts and heavy dark pigments are imports from other climes. The idea is not very far-fetched, as a comparison between Seligfeld's paintings and the street outside will prove. The length and direction of the brushstrokes are important parts of the composition and, though the "handwriting" is familiar, it flows from Seligfeld's brush in a most natural fashion.

In the larger compositions he hasn't really solved the problem of what to do with larger areas. As a stop-gap measure he has simply brushed in two or three tones in rather monotonous patterns. While the tone range itself holds the paintings together in a kind of unity, the whole often remains nebulous. Clearer forms would add a strength that is lacking. In several works the paint seems to have been applied only temporarily in order to adjust the canvas' colour balance, while the last stage which is supposed to jell the whole together has been neglected. The tones are often "right," but what results is an uncomfortable rawness.

The smaller compositions, like "Dockyard" (10) and one or two of the landscapes and still-lifes, have original arrangements and feeling of depth. "Ships at Anchor" (20) also attracts attention.

L. Marcuson

LAWRENCE Marcuson (27) came from Scotland four years ago to Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi. He studied art in Glasgow and has exhibited alone and with other painters in Dublin, London and Oxford. A talented draughtsman, he knows how to draw the human figure — especially faces — and possesses a deftly controlled line. But he is not yet a painter.

MARCUSON: "Study"

More than half of the 30 works now on show at the Katz Gallery on Dizengoff Street are portraits, most of them on narrow, vertical, masonite panels or canvas. Marcuson apparently paints in his background first, usually one dominant colour interspersed with another tone. This he frequently covers with varnish that dries to a very shiny finish. On this background he draws with a brush, brightening certain areas, usually the head, with rich contrasting colours that have no gloss. A good illustration technique perhaps, but the results are not paintings but very accomplished coloured drawings.

The landscapes are also characterized by the same formula and, where he actually covers more areas with paint, they are not built up, but have instead a swirling brush motion. The flowers and thistles when they are based on line have the artist's characteristic flourish, but as in all the works in the exhibition they are just a bit too slick. Marcuson's native talents are obvious, but, if he is to go further, he must overcome his tendency for easy solutions that have only a momentary effect.

Ra'anan Lurie

FOLLOWING Dosh in the inverted bowl of the central building of the Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds is Ra'anan Lurie (29), the editorial cartoonist of "Ma'ariv's" tabloid rival, "Yediot Aharonot." Oddly enough, while he has been earning his bread and butter from political satire since he was 16, he seems more successful with straight humour. But he doesn't lack inspired satirical successes.

Among the many drawings on display is one showing Khrushchev having his eyes examined. Hanging in front of him is the familiar card with letters of diminishing sizes. Says K. to the stunned doctor: "What letters? What card? What wall?" On the card is written: "Ben-Gurion's proposal for a meeting."

More interested than Dosh in the importance of drawing as such, Ra'anan the sabra has been influenced by the well-known American cartoonist, Virgil Partch. The latter's stylization of figures, ghoulish characters and macabre situations make themselves felt. While Dosh draws symbols, Ra'anan tells anecdotes, and he does it well.

The exhibition is divided into several sections. Among them: Soldiers—From Above; Soldiers—From Below; Helicopters; The Lavon Affair; The Eichmann Trial; Africa is Born. The label on one reads "Equality." Another is "Independence." Also included are coloured sketches for the sets of the one-man stage show, "Twins," acted and sung by Shimon Israeli. The sketches show Ra'anan to be an accomplished commercial artist and illustrator who keeps in touch with modern techniques.

Ra'anan, who has published a book of cartoons and whose work has appeared in many publications abroad including "Punch" and "Life," has brought sophistication to Israel cartooning.

His contribution is a much-needed one for Israel's professional artist-humourists who have yet to learn the value of a good joke for humour's sake alone.

Cartoon by Ra'anan Lurie entitled "New Star in the Heavens," following the launching of Israel's space rocket.

JOSEPH BOURLA: Compositions

Joseph Bourla

IN his "Exhibition of Modern Paintings" (an odd phrase for a painter to use in describing his own works) at the Z.O.A. House, Joseph Bourla proves to be one of the most original and convincing talents to appear on the Israel art scene for many a season. Born in Greece, Bourla has been in this country for 15 years and is a member of Kibbutz Ein Harod.

There are two kinds of paintings in the show: one is abstract and calls to mind the more geometrical forms of Kandinsky; the other is surrealistic. Both these types of painting require a high degree of sophistication professional as well as intellectual, and because of this Bourla's paintings are even more remarkable for he has had no formal training whatever.

The abstract works are all called "Composition," but are numbered. Number 15 is one of the best of these. The background is a light blue on which kaleidoscopic shapes in green, violet, red and orange are arranged in such a way that they seem to flow upward beneath the lower edge of the painting and pass out through the top. The rather elementary colours, strangely enough, do not detract from the overall sophistication of this work — in fact they seem to emphasize it. Number 10 shows a kind of parachute whose "ropes" (red lines) go out from it to the rims of solid-looking shapes in the lower part of the canvas. All the areas are painted in flatly with no development of light and shade, but depth and solidity are there nonetheless.

In "Space Flight" (16) two men sit in a bubble-like compartment of a small sailboat. The sails are shaped like the wings of a bat. The boat and the pale yellow-orange sun are the only clearly visible objects in the dark brown vastness of night or outer space. Vague sections of huge rings glow dimly in a corner of the canvas. A few rigidly horizontal lines beneath the boat complete the sparse assembly of objects this painting holds. As simple as it appears, this work powerfully conveys a mysterious dream image while maintaining balance as a painting. Fantasy also dominates the atmosphere of "Mirage" (25). The colours are outrageously lurid (cadmium red, ochre that blends gradually into purple, a violent green) but the two bony shapes that stand alone in this lurid desolation complete a work that communicates successfully.

Not all the canvases maintain the level set by the ones mentioned. There are several more which are equally magnetic, but the compositions are frequently jumbled, the metallic smoothness of the colour gradations often lack subtlety. The frames are atrocious, all of them white, with a blue trimming that clashes with the colours used in many of the paintings. Some works are hung too closely together. The uninitiated visitor must cope also with the characteristic kind of ugliness that seems to be organically a part of surrealistic painting. But once these obstacles are overcome Joseph Bourla reaches out and pulls the viewer into a fascinating world of his own making.

REUVEN BERMAN

IN THE GROOVE

"Sharona Aron Sings Songs from Israel" (Gallotone, released in Israel by Symphonia—GALP. 1135—LP 12." IL13.50).

SHARONA recorded these 14 songs on a recent tour through South Africa and they have now been released in Israel. She sings intimately, with a pleasant voice, never straining its limitations. Her accompaniment — a guitar which she plays herself — appears influenced by European or North American schooling, too entrenched at times in traditional major or minor chords that are not always suitable for some of the new songs. But it may be that just this trait will make these songs more acceptable to "Western" ears. Anyway, her pleasant presentation is quite a change from the customary shouting and strained voices to which we are treated most of the time.

"Songs for children." Craftsmen ("Motion Skill").

SOME young talents have pooled their interests to produce this nice little present for children. Six crafts are represented and a lullaby closes the cycle. Reuven Taur, young youth educator, provided the lyrics, Zvi Landwer, a member of the Israel Police Band, wrote the music, and David Kleinman, a former Bezalel student, furnished the drawings. The attractively printed booklet contains a 7" disc on which the seven songs are recorded by soprano Lily Shechter, accompanied by a small group of musicians under the direction of the composer. The music is printed together with the lyrics so that the children can learn to sing the songs or play them on their instruments. The set sells for IL4.60.

"Aris San sings 12 Mediterranean Hits" (Arton, produced by Hed Artzi, LP12" AN 82-96. IL13.50).

THIS new star in the entertainment world, this time a young man from Greece, looks, sings and interprets his songs like Jo Amar — familiar traits which will make this record a great favourite among Oriental-minded listeners. The songs constitute a fascinating mixture of all the Mediterranean cultures—commercialized, but always well within the bounds of good taste.

Y. B.

JACKSON POLLOCK: "Composition."

AT THE BEZALEL

U.S. Painters Seen In Black and White

AN exhibition of drawings by 45 U.S. painters and sculptors opened this week at the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem, and affords an interesting if oblique view of trends in American painting. While not comprehensive, most of the works are representative, of both the well- and lesser-known artists.

The "meat" of the show largely belongs to that group that have regrettably passed away in the last decade — Feininger, Kuniyoshi, Tchelitchew, Gorky, Pollock. Jackson Pollock's black and white drawings exemplify his action painting experiments and show his sound sense of composition. The earlier drawing shows the influence of his colleagues, notably by that of the surrealist Gorky, who is well represented with four large works. The little coloured Feininger is in marked contrast to an earlier academic study.

Three of the outstanding Americans still working are also well represented: Wyeth, De Kooning and Tobey. Both technically and aesthetically, Andrew Wyeth is one of the world's most outstanding exponents of classic underpainting and glazing, and his study here of an old woman reveals his mastery, particularly in the drawing of the hands. Mark Tobey, who has inherited the mantle of Pollock as the leading maker of overall patterned and textured surfaces, is an ex-"illustrator" of formidable technical achievements, as can be seen from the completely controlled technique of his watercolour abstractions.

There can be no doubt that the high technical standard of commercial art in the U.S. (perhaps the highest in the world) has had a great effect on the standard of U.S. drawing. It has also made for certain compromises with semi-popular taste, resulting in a style that is at once a little commercial but still masterly in handling. This is evident in the works of the highly talented decorator and formalist Ben Shahn, and in those of his lesser "followers," Alcalay, Rattner, Takal, Drumlevitch and Glasco.

Many of the artists are Jewish, but not significantly so; some of the weaker works in this show are those that are obvious about incorporating Hebrew lettering.

America's figurative satirist is Jack Levine, whose savage oil portraits blend with caricature, a field the leadership of which he shares only with Australia's William Dobell. Levine draws with complete and deft assurance as seen from the fine head of the "Mourner."

The leader of the abstract expressionists is Willem De Kooning, represented here with two vibrant nudes that are bursting with life. The abstracts are led by Franz Kline, who is also an international influence. Of especial interest is his beautiful little academic study of a seated woman, alongside later metamorphoses of the same theme.

There are many other artists worthy of mention (and a few who are not) but the catalogue provided by the USIS is an excellent and profusely illustrated guide. One might only ponder the link with the geographical position that U.S. art occupies between East and Europe, with pattern and design stemming from the former and traditions of figure drawing, cubism, surrealism and expressionism from the latter; honours for the technique of drawing seem divided between both worlds.

WILLEM DE KOONING: "Nude"

ANDREW WYETH: "The Old Woman"

Paul Loewy

THE Jerusalem Artists' House is showing a large collection of fanciful illustrations by Dr. Paul Loewy, who, despite his years, seems to have remained young enough at heart to intrigue visitors of all ages.

His paintings, drawings and pastels are peopled with gentle, fairy-like creatures of his fertile imagination, which also transforms trees and houses into shapes that are figurative in one sense and yet completely unrealistic in another.

It is of interest to note the many influences that have helped form Loewy's style — German Expressionism, Nordic folk lore — some of his characters look like Mymbel's trolls — perhaps even Kandinsky. One regrets his tendency to sweetness—sometimes the nature of the pastel colours, sometimes the result of the conception. But when fancy freely takes over, as in "Goat on the Mountain," the result is a real delight.

D. Hoffner

DAN Hoffner's large exhibition of surrealist oils and drawings, also on show at the Jerusalem's Artists' House, was previously on view at the Tel Aviv Museum and fully reviewed in these columns on July 21.

MEIR RONNEN

Oil Lamps and Coptic Textiles on Show in Haifa

THE Haifa Municipal Museum of Ancient Art is exhibiting oil lamps and Coptic textiles from its collection.

The lamps, which range from the Middle Bronze to the Arab periods, are now well-known to the public, but it is of some interest to examine their practical nature. Functional development must have been slow and, once the simple Middle Bronze (Patriarchs) geometric forms had been evolved with the simple fold in the pottery, there is little variation throughout the periods of the Kings and the Maccabean post-Exilic. In fact, a similar shape still persists among the Mohammedan lamps.

The big advance, functionally speaking, comes in the Hellenistic age, when a cover was placed on top and two apertures made, one to hold the wick, the second through which to pour the oil. The Romans employed this cover to reach a higher artistic level with decorations of mythological subjects, a centaur, Pegasus, the Three Graces, etc.

Lamps become larger, the number of wicks increases, but this process, in the Herodian and later Roman examples, leads to a decline in quality of design. Some of the biggest have all the appearances of luxury articles for the *nouveau riche* class typical of the later Roman Empire.

The Jews, generally speaking, adopted the smaller Hellenistic article, placing religious symbols like the Menorn on the cover. The Byzantines almost look as if if they were imitating them. This hesitation to enlarge the lamps may perhaps be explained in terms of the cost of burning oil, for it is only in Islamic lamps that must have been intended for normal use that we come across large containers.

The question of the decline in quality of design, however, can be taken from another angle by comparing it with the second exhibition of Coptic textiles. Haifa's collection of the latter is rich and has been previously described in these columns. The designs range from the ornate to symbolic, from mythology to the mounted huntsmen of Sassanidan art, a whole mixture of themes typical of the internationalism of Roman Egypt.

If we may compare two unrelated media like ceramic lamps and textiles, I would say that the textiles show a greater sense of taste than the lamps (except for the Roman of 100 B.C.E. to 100 C.E.) but they have something in common, viz., the abandonment of the classical ideal for greater realism, i.e. a search for conceptions nearer to the consumers. The square eyes of the textiles, and particularly the dynamic rhythm of movement and posture, point the way to the birth of a new Art, while the lamps, both Jewish and Byzantine, get down to what their users understand without, however, sensing a way to the future.

Hedi Kandel

HEDI Kandel's show of paintings, portraits, figures, urban scenes, flowers and still life at the Cafe Ritz, Haifa, is so extremely varied that it is at first difficult to find a common bond, apart from a good standard of workmanship. Her colour is striking — witness "Women in a Cafe," the one in grey, the other in red but with the grey repeated in her face, and a balancing dash of green in the background.

There is a marked structural basis to all her pictures. "Safad" has two symmetrical houses joined in the upper portion by horizontal arches and in the lower by a slanting brace. Above all, they contain a feeling of urgency, characteristic of the best in Israel painting. For example, "Gay Safad Landscape" sacrifices clarity at its expense. The two most satisfactory paintings are "Still Life with Flowers" and "Head of a Girl." In the first, the bunch of red flowers is supported by the upright candlestick and their basic colour worked into the red stripes of a grey background; the urgency becomes permanent through the lone red flower to the upper right. In the second, permanency arises from the obvious sincerity of execution, from the decided features, the long neck and the strength furnished by the portrait's axis. It is really a monochrome whose purple spots in the dress avoid monotony.

Miron Sima

MIRON Sima's drawings of the Eichmann Trial, which have already been reviewed in *The Post*, are now at the Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel. They are on the whole descriptive, although I believe Sima is conscious of his main problem — how to instil the drama of the occasion. This he has sought to accomplish by means of a tremulous line which gets very near the proper atmosphere, although it does not quite succeed, in the portraits of Rivka Yoselevska. Where he does succeed, and very well indeed, is in the drawing of a pair of hands holding a piece of evidence.

H.

LONDON ART NOTES

Inlander Combines British Reserve With Continental-Jewish Temperament

LONDON.—HENRY (or Heinz) Inlander figures prominently among the six most interesting younger painters in Great Britain. This is confirmed by the purchase by the Tate Gallery of a second painting from his current exhibition at the dignified Leicester Galleries in London.

Inlander was born in Vienna in 1925 and was brought to England at the age of 13 by his parents. A greater part of his education and art studies have therefore taken place in that country and the result is an unusual, and entirely successful, assimilation of much that is best in Continental-Jewish temperament and English control.

In the last four or five years Inlander has earned a serious reputation and a growing audience with his annual exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries. His work has been purchased by leading British public collections, as well as by museums in Australia and Canada and collectors throughout the world. He has won many important prizes, including an award for his painting "The Burning Bush" in the *Religious Theme* competition at the Tate Gallery in 1958. At present he is painting in the U.S. after winning the Harkness Commonwealth Fellowship.

Inlander's current exhibition marks two important developments in his work: a coming to terms with elements of abstract paintings and a deeper emotional expression. So much so that for the first time I am aware of his affinity with that great Jewish painter, Soutine. In his earlier work, the Italian landscapes, Inlander displayed a delightful felicity in selecting the elements of his design and a beautiful sense of colour.

INLANDER: "CARCASS"

Now, in these latest compositions, pure emotion, the need for a fuller expression, seems to be more important than pure beauty or refinement, and the result is something important as well as breathtaking. These landscapes are almost completely abstract and the paint is applied in broader, more nervous, less calculated strokes. The more obvious Soutine-like affinities can be seen in the paintings of dead rabbits and especially the large *Carcase*.

Inlander is still more inhibited than the Russian Jew; he is still, so to speak, influenced by his English education. But at the same time he brings to these subjects a passionate involvement, a nervous intensity, an excitement, which whilst not specifically Jewish are nevertheless more likely to be rendered by a Jewish painter in England than a non-Jewish one.

CHARLES P. SPENCER

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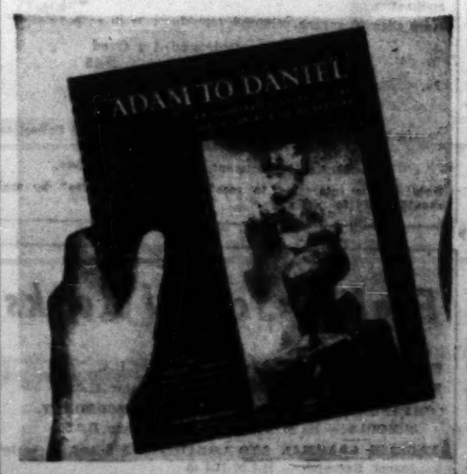

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Much Agony, Little Ecstasy

A FLAT VIEW OF MICHELANGELO

By MENDEL KOHANSKY

THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY. The Biographical Novel of Michelangelo by Irving Stone. Doubleday, New York, 1961. 664 pp.

"THE Agony and the Ecstasy" has been leading the American best-seller lists for many months now, and has reached the pinnacle of commercial success by having been chosen for distribution to the subscribers of the Book-of-the-Month Club. All of which proves only that one has to read it in order to find out how badly written a book it is.

Writing in an English publishers' trade publication, the author asks a question: "How does one begin to write a book about a man who has been called the greatest single artist since the beginning of time?" And he answers: "Well, it's all very simple and at the same time very complex. Mrs. Stone and I sold our home in Beverly Hills, we moved our two children to Europe, I rented a villa in Fiesole, which is just a short distance from Settignano where Michelangelo was born... and here we settled down for the first of our exciting years in Italy."

It is not a bad beginning, and Mr. Stone amassed an enormous amount of information, including the details of the furnishings of the Medici palace where Michelangelo spent his early youth, and the minutiae of the stone-cutting trade which the artist learned as a boy from a stone-cutting family near his birthplace. However, the author did not succeed in keeping the results of his research where they belong — in the background — so as to leave the centre of the stage for his subject: the mind, the character, the life of Michelangelo.

Unimportant Details

The overwhelming mass of information in the heavy book obscures the fact that the author fails to tell us anything that is not generally known about Michelangelo, except for a multitude of unimportant details. Irving Stone — who has written biographies of Jack London, Mary Todd Lincoln, Eugene V. Debs, Chief Justice (then Governor) Earl Warren, and of course Vincent Van Gogh — is here clearly out of his depth. Michelangelo was not only possibly the greatest artist that ever lived but a most complex, puzzling personality. Over the centuries many writers have attempted to penetrate the mystery of his superhuman creative powers, which made other great artists look like dilettantes and dabblers. Anyone who has beheld the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel must have stood in awe not only before the extraordinary beauty and power of the work, but also of the supreme act of concentration which permitted one man single-handedly to conceive and execute anything so grandiose. The author tells us how Michelangelo worked for months on end, lying on his back, strapped to the scaffolding, holding the brush in a freezing hand, but nothing about the working of the mind which led the hand which held the brush. And when the work is completed, in vain do we expect Irving Stone's prose to rise in awe at the sight of it, or at least to describe the terrific impact it must have had on those who first beheld it.

It seems that what most impresses the author about his subject is the physical effort of his work, the long hours spent on the scaffolding, the act of breaking the hard, resistant marble. To describe the latter, Mr. Stone uses a particularly irritating word — "Go!" — whenever he has Michelangelo approach a block of marble with the chisel; it makes the sculptor seem a football player who uses his sheer physical power to drive that ball into the goal.

Little Insight

Even less satisfying is the approach to Michelangelo the person, the man who experienced not only the "ecstasy" of his work but also the "agony" of his life. Although he was admired as no other artist in that era of admired artists, he was not "successful" in the conventional sense: he always had financial troubles, and was in continuous conflict with the popes and princes who were his patrons. One would expect a contemporary biography to give more insight into the hero's mind, explain why this extraordinary man could not work in peace but had to be at odds with his surroundings, while as an artist he expressed the spirit of the time as no one else did.

The same applies to Michelangelo's personal life which, as every schoolboy knows, was equally disorganized. He never married and never formed a lasting relationship with a woman. "The Agony and the Ecstasy" makes no effort to get to the bottom of this; the story of his platonic romance with the daughter of Lorenzo the Magnificent is presented on a fairy-tale level, and the only non-platonic relationship of his life, with a Florentine courtesan, is recounted in a way which contributes nothing to the understanding of his warped sex life. The story is notable only for one unintentionally funny sentence: "It was like penetrating deep into white marble with the pounding live thrust of his chisel beating upward through the white marble with one 'Go!'"

Monotonously Flat

The author's failure to penetrate into the minds of the hero and minor characters of the story gives the book a monotonously flat texture. Lorenzo the Magnificent is presented as a generous, understanding patron of the arts. This, of course, he was, but other aspects of his personality — despotism, cruelty — are glossed over. Michelangelo's father was a money-hungry man, but surely he must have had other interests in life, and if we hear him talk of nothing else but money for the restoration of the family's glory he becomes a bore. This one-sided treatment of the characters also makes the dialogue throughout the book sound artificial and stilted.

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THE book has a few rare moments when it rises to describe the period — the most exciting in the history of the Western world — but the spirit of the times completely eludes the author. And when he gathers at the Medici palace for a philosophical discussion the Plato Four, a selected group of Florence's leading thinkers, he makes them mouth platitudes any ordinary citizen of the city would have been ashamed to utter.

The entire collection of over 300 of Jacques Lipchitz's original plasters — his life's work — has been given to the America-Israel Cultural Foundation for permanent exhibition in the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem which plans to build a special Lipchitz Pavilion to house it. Among the works is the one above for the 49¼ inch bronze, "Sacrifice," (1949-59) now in the private collection of Mrs. Albert A. List, New York.

Two Accounts Of Youth Aliya

LET THE CHILDREN COME by Recha Freier. Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London. 136 pp., 18s.

MASECHET ALIYAT NAHOAR (The Tale of Youth Aliya) by Moshe Kol. Newman, Tel Aviv. 324 pp. Illustrated.

RECHA Freier's book, published originally in Hebrew, is an account of Youth Aliya's beginnings as told by the initiator of this great idea.

It is an interesting first-hand account of the conception and realization of this vision, marred only by Recha Freier's insistence on broadcasting the grudge she bears against Henrietta Szold for what she says was her initial opposition to the idea and subsequent refusal to grant Mrs. Freier her due for the important role she played in sending hundreds of youngsters out of doomed Europe to Palestine on the eve of the Holocaust.

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MR. Kol's book is a compilation of articles he has written and lectures he has delivered over the years he has been at the helm of Youth Aliya.

The pieces comprising the book do not constitute a history but rather an analysis of the problems Youth Aliya has faced, and a review of its aims and trends. It also contains some important statistical data on the projects activities in various fields. *M. A.*

The Peacock Throne

By HAL LEHRMAN

MISSION FOR MY COUNTRY, by His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran. McGraw-Hill, New York. 326 pp. Illustrated. $5.95.

ACCORDING to a yarn told with zest in this literally imperial autobiography, a Chinese scholar once tried to persuade a Persian colleague that the Chinese must have invented the telephone — since archaeological diggings show the ancient Chinese possessed wires. The Persian improved on this by recalling that the ancient Persians had no wires at all — sure evidence that they invented wireless.

I am impishly tempted to note glimmers of similarly arch reasoning in Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi's own remarkable memoirs. Less a personal confession than an *apologia pro patria sua*, the Shah's book fairly swells with proud claims of modern Persian progress. One detects an occasional tendency to confuse plan and progamme with the fulfilment thereof. Moreover, the rich and meticulous historical research, the precise statistics, the tidy little chapters packed with technical data about factories, oil wells, education and a dozen other complex jurisdictions read like a corporation's glossy annual report or a practised Government pamphlet rather than the edited meditations of a very busy monarch who holds the fate of 20 million subjects in his harassed and sovereign palm.

Fresh Glimpses

Nevertheless, "Mission for My Country" is a good book about Iran — the people, the land, the problems of a brave little country, Moslem but staunchly non-Arab, which continues to be the free world's stoutest friend in the "neutral" Middle East. In addition, it offers fresh glimpses into a subject always guaranteed to intrigue — the life of a prince.

But there is something else, quite rare: a clear and reasonably candid view into the *mind* of that prince. However, many assistants he may have had with details, the Shah's personality, credo and thought have stamped their unmistakable seal on the whole. The result is a unique reading experience, since anointed heads do not ordinarily have the courage (or the modesty) sincerely to expose any substantial aspect of their inner selves to unanointed judgment. The experience is especially valuable because this is no run-of-the-mill regal head, but one stuffed with sound ideas and wearing a crown which has considerable power to influence current history.

Shah Reticent

In intimate matters the author holds back, which will disappoint many, on grounds that "a king is as much entitled as a peasant to... family privacy." Nothing about his mother, virtually nothing about his numerous half-brothers and sisters, an anecdote-garlanded but generally hero-worshipping portrait of his formidable father, Reza Shah, gruff founder of the Pahlavi dynasty. Some human touches about his own early years, like his resentment at being cooped in a Swiss boarding-school while lesser princelings were on the town ("I think it was quite wrong, and now that I have... a son I won't bring him up that way..."). Confession of a strong religious faith induced by three childhood visions, which he seriously describes, and fortified by narrow escapes from a plane crash, a mountaineering accident and assassination as well as by Iran's "miraculous" survival in the face of Soviet hostility and the extremism of his own domestic foes — leaving him convinced he is being divinely guided "by some unseen hand."

About the women in his life (of whom much has been written and more rumoured) not a revealing word, only gentlemanly regrets that two successive queens had to be divorced for "reasons of State," and some dullish notes about the origins and qualifications of his present spouse, who has recently "blessed" him with a male (and therefore Constitutional) heir.

The real merit of Mohammed Reza Shah's personal story lies in its disclosure of his political, economic and social philosophy as monarch and Persian patriot. It takes only a little time to feel surprisingly at ease with an author who speaks casually of "my" capital city, "my" army, "my" villages; they are, after all, *his* — anyone can testify who has seen courtiers in Teheran walking out backwards from his presence.

Despite this Oriental backdrop, there emerges the image of an earnest, dedicated and competent man, robustly Western in mentality, pro-Western by instinct and by judicious sense of national interest, alert for Iran's sake as much as for his own to the deceptions behind Soviet threats or blandishments, working hard to lift his medieval-minded country up by its bootstraps but wise enough to perceive the need for making haste slowly.

2,500 Years of Jewish History

By SHAUL ESH

YITZHAK F. BAER JUBILEE VOLUME on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday. The Historical Society of Israel. Rubin Mass. Jerusalem, 1961. 474 pp. plus English summaries. IL15.

THIRTY-TWO studies are included in this volume, and since most of Professor Baer's scientific output is in the field of medieval history, it is not surprising that slightly more than half of the articles are devoted to this period. The remainder are more or less evenly divided between ancient and modern history. The reader will thus find himself meandering amidst about 2,500 years of Jewish history in this country and in many lands of the Diaspora — a fitting illustration of Dubnow's description of our people as *am olam* — at once eternal and worldwide.

Professor Ephraim E. Urbach's comprehensive contribution on "Ascesis and Suffering in Talmudic and Midrashic Sources" is in a way a direct reaction to Baer's own thesis in his famous "Israel Among the Nations." For Urbach, the impetus to ascetic trends in Judaism is to be sought not in the emulation of Hellenic or Hellenistic models but in the legacy of destruction and persecution. Profusely quoting Talmudic and Midrashic sources, Prof. Urbach seeks to establish his thesis that this literature gives no indication that the sages of the Second Temple Period were ascetics. Further, to the extent that ascetic trends did arise after the Temple's destruction, the Sages sought to curb them and were, in fact, successful, arguing with Rabbi Yehoshua ben Hanania that while it was not meet to abstain altogether from mourning now that the Temple had fallen, it was not meet either to mourn to excess.

Oft-Discussed Subject

Dr. David Flusser, discussing "The Jewish Origin of Christianity," goes over an oft-discussed subject on which new light has been shed by recent finds in the Judaean Desert. Distinguishing three phases in the development of early Christianity, the author finds Hellenistic influences at work only in the third, after Paul, by which time he feels that now the new religion had in the main acquired its definitive form. Dr. Flusser states that "most of the characteristics of early Christianity may be fully explained by reference to Jewish sources that have come down to us." In the process of proving this, he strongly disputes the attempts of some scholars to attach what he considers undue importance to the gnostic movement and to make it one of the chief founts of Christianity. At the same time, Flusser's negation of the possibility that Hellenism could have exerted a deep influence on the Judaism of that time brings him also into disagreement with Prof. Baer as well as with Prof. Saul Lieberman.

Pope-Empire Struggle

The legal condition of the Jews in medieval Europe is discussed in Prof. Salo Baron's "Plenitude of Apostolic Powers and Medieval 'Jewish Serfdom'." The great struggle between the Papacy and the Empire had its influence on the status of the Jews. The Popes intended the temporal authority which they spread to extend over the Jews as well, while the Emperors, considering themselves the heirs of the Roman Empire that had conquered Jerusalem, contended that they were the lords of the Jews and their protectors against the Church's claims. This brings the author to the interesting conclusion that the expression *Servitudo camerae regis* and the new status which it symbolised are to be understood not as a humiliation but as a formulation of the special reasons that moved the Emperors to take these subjects under their protection. Even those who do not agree with Prof. Baron's conclusion will acknowledge the importance of taking into account the background which he has thus delineated.

•

DR. Shlomo Simonsohn's "The Italian Ghetto and Its Administration" deals with the later Middle Ages and the transition to the modern period. A description of the Italian ghetto is particularly in place in view of the fact that Italy was the country where not only the term "ghetto" but also the concept behind it — the Jewish quarter that is closed from both inside and out — originated. Relying considerably also on hitherto unpublished sources, the author acquaints us with the difficult conditions of everyday life imposed on the Jews until the French Revolution, and in the Papal States until their annexation to Italy.

The other studies in this collection are no less important, but dwell on questions of a more restricted scope.

Hebrew Bookshelf

THE first thing that strikes one about Shmuel Shatal's poetry is that, unlike many of his contemporaries, he can leave himself, his ego, out of his verse. It is one of the qualities that makes his poetry, written over the past six years, Hut Halavan בחוץ לחלון (Eked, Tel Aviv, 100 pp.) a pleasure to read. But there is, of course, more to Shatal than that: he creates nice figures of speech; he has an excellent feeling for the sound of words, reminiscent here and there of Amir; he has the power to make small, lovely poems out of small and simple things; he can see, and convey, the beauty in objects, in people and in nature and — again in contrast to many other young poets — he neither hates himself nor is disgusted with living.

But Shatal's poetry is more diversified than this generalization indicates. Here we find a short, satirical note on a lady in furs; there, a fine poem about the Negev — not the historian's or the strategist's Negev, but a wild country created out of Nature's turmoil, and a green, bright land after the relief of a rain. A concise poem, "Gan Yeladim," gets the feeling of children's time conception and tempo, and another describes a raging sea (a recurring image, this) on the last day of the world. Shatal has an artist's grudge against neon, or against black asphalt roads that leave no trace of a child's bare feet or the tell-tale furrow of a bicycle's wheels, as the soft sand does. Resenting them, he does not rage and fume; he only turns his back, to face what he calls "the softness of the world."

Note: My copy of this book is sadly garbled by faulty binding — pages are missing and others repeated twice. I would advise any prospective buyer first to examine his copy carefully.

• • •

AFTER the lists of figures, after piles of books and accounts, and a trial, Ittamar Yaoz-Kest attempts to sum up in poetry what one year in Bergen-Belsen meant to him. A very brief series of verses, Nof Beashan נוף בעשן (Eked, 34 pp.), each a few lines only, they still convey the essence of the horror that was. The power of these poems lies in a number of key words and symbols which become more heavily charged with meaning the more one re-reads them.

The image of a mother carrying, shielding her child on the train journey to camp, the child in his sleep of life and in his sleep of death, is one of the central themes of these poems: "Once you blossomed from my womb/ Now you flower underneath my feet"; and "In the final game/ The marbles of your eyes roll down into the hole."

Several photographs — of an empty railway track, a pair of booted legs — are the meaningful illustrations to this volume born of smoke and ashes. *M. A.*

The Bible World

By GEOFFREY WIGODER

THE WORLD OF THE OLD TESTAMENT by Cyrus H. Gordon. Phoenix House, London. 312 pp., 30/-.

PROPHETS, IDOLS AND DIGGERS by John Elder. Bobbs-Merrill, New York. 240 pp., $5.

ANYONE who inspects the annual bibliography of books written about the Bible will marvel at the ingenuity of Bible scholars and authors in finding new furrows to plough. But every month continues to bring forth fresh works, which often contain original ideas and approaches and throw new and interesting light on the subject. The really basic studies generally take the form of specialist monographs — an archaeological report, a philological comparison, a consideration of an ancient manuscript, a religious, philosophical or psychological theory. This material is too vast to be mastered by all but the professional Bible scholar who in turn has an important contribution to make to a wider public by digesting the latest developments and presenting them in a comprehensive and comprehensible setting.

Capsule Accounts

Prof. Gordon of Brandeis University has rendered just such a service in his useful book which sets the Bible in its contemporary Middle Eastern context, according to all the light thrown on this world by the latest discoveries. The author is noted for his own researches into Semitic languages, especially Ugaritic and the Cretan Linear, a script which he claims to have deciphered. He also writes in an easy style, so that "The World of the Old Testament" is one of the best popular accounts of the Bible in the perspective of all branches of Semitic research. It gives capsule accounts of the civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Syria, and then proceeds to trace the Bible story chronologically, pointing out the parallels and (to a lesser degree) the differences with other peoples of the Middle East. It is perhaps indicative of the author's general approach that he finds the 14th chapter of Genesis (the story of the nine kings who fought near the Dead Sea) "the most tantalising historic problem in the Bible."

The only qualification is that Prof. Gordon stresses certain theories which are still far from substantiated. The main instance is his belief that modern research (including his own) has made it possible to establish links between Homer and the Bible. He quotes a number of parallels to back his belief but the connection is "not proven" and could well have been omitted from a general book of this nature, pending further substantiation or disproof.

Ugaritic Discoveries

Extremely useful, if regrettably brief, is Prof. Gordon's summary of the Ugaritic discoveries and their significance for Bible study (a subject on which he lectured at the recent Congress of Jewish Studies). These finds, more than any other recent discoveries, have revolutionized knowledge of the Old Testament world and its religion — and there is room for a non-technical book on the subject. The legal and social backgrounds have been illuminated by the discoveries at Mari and Nuzu of which an excellent summary is given.

John Elder's book, by contrast, is second-hand. Although interestingly written, its contents contain nothing to distinguish it from dozens of other popular accounts of Biblical archaeology. Mr. Elder is handicapped by not knowing his sources directly; his text indicates that he does not know Hebrew and the fact is accentuated by the illustration of a Dead Sea Scroll appearing upside-down. He approaches the Bible as a Christian who is upset by the lack of faith in the world and believes that this may to some extent be rectified by producing scientific proof of Bible history.

REVISED EDITION

THE LAW OF AGENCY by Raphael Powell, D.C.L. Pitman. 467 pp. £3.

THIS is a second edition of a standard work by Professor Powell, who holds the Chair of Roman Law at London University. It is 10 years since the original edition was published and in the way of law books, it has grown by one-third in length. It is an indication of the thoroughness of the treatment that 1,500 cases are cited and the index to this edition, in 25 pages, is three times the length of the original index.

Professor Powell takes full account not only of the decisions of the courts but of the juristic literature on his subject in many countries. In particular he has dealt fully with the American Restatement of the Law of Agency and with the South African Law. He draws attention to a score of topics on which he has revised or enlarged the text.

The book is a monument of thoroughness and industry, and the present reviewer boggles at the thought of the time and care which have been required. The book will no doubt be studied by the Israel judges, advocates and students, because the Law of Agency in Israel is broadly the English Law.

NORMAN BENTWICH

Kurdish, Libyan Jewries Revisited

By REUVEN KASHANI

KEHILLOT YEHUDEI KURDISTAN (The Jewish Communities of Kurdistan) by A. Ben-Ya'acov. Ben-Zvi Institute and Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem.

YAHADUT LUB (Libyan Jewry) by Frija Zuaris. Introduction by President Itzhak Ben-Zvi.

MR. Ben-Ya'acov's book deals with the 96 communities that comprised Kurdistani Jewry. There are many legends about the origin of these Jews, with most scholars believing that they are descendants of the 10 "lost" tribes of Israel. In 1170 Rabbi Benjamin of Tudella, the noted traveller, declares them to be the descendants of those first exiles who were carried off into captivity by the Assyrian King Shalmeneser, and notes that they speak the dialect known as Targum. The 19th-century traveller known as Benjamin II also declares: "These Jews settled in Kurdistan before the First Temple was destroyed, not returning to their homeland at the time of the Return from Babylon."

The Kurdistani Jews themselves have a tradition that one Hazzan Yosef came from Persia to Ammadieh in 1284, and at his petition the Pasha permitted 25,000 Jews to settle in Ammadieh and vicinity. This city had a synagogue named after Ezra the Scribe, and what is believed to be the burial place of the Prophet Ovadiah. Hazzan Yosef built an ornate synagogue in Ammadieh which was named after the Prophet Ezekiel and built according to the plan of the Temple given in the Book of Ezekiel.

Though the Jews of Kurdistan were scattered far and wide throughout the country and lived under one hostile and savage regime after another, they held fast to their Jewish traditions and to the dream of return to the ancestral homeland. They created a rich body of literature in Targum, composing some especially beautiful prayers and *piyutim* which are cited in this work.

Altogether, this book — which includes an extensive bibliography in Hebrew and other languages — is an important contribution to the study of one of the many interesting "dispersed" Jewries which have been "ingathered" in the renascent Jewish State.

MR. Zuariz's book has been published by the Israeli community of former Libyan Jews in connection with the 10th anniversary celebrations of that community's arrival in Israel.

The book reviews the history of Libyan Jewry, from their arrival in that country until the departure of most of them for Israel. (Some 4,000 still remain there of the 38,000 that comprised the Jewish community before the establishment of Israel.) And of the former Libyan Jews in Israel, we read of the 40 who made the supreme sacrifice in Israel's struggle to achieve and maintain her independence.

We read of the community's spiritual leaders since 1650; the history of Zionism in that country; an account of Jewish education there generally and Hebrew education particularly, especially after the first Hebrew-language newspaper there, "Degel Zion," started appearing in 1920; of the suffering they endured when, in 1936, the fascist authorities ordered them to keep their places of business open on the Sabbath day and send their children to attend school on that day. "Tripoli is not Tel Aviv," the fascists told them, and some 200 Jews were arrested and publicly flogged for violating this decree.

This book does not pretend to be a definitive scholarly work, but it contains much valuable information on which future folklorists and historians will be able to draw.

Publications Received

THE JEW WITHIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: A Study in Ethnic Individuality by C. Bezalel Sherman. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 278 pp. $5.95.

SHIREI RABBI YITZHAK IBN KHALFFUN שירי רבי יצחק אבן חלפון (Itzhak Ibn Khalfun: Poems) edited with an introduction, commentary and notes by Aharon Mirsky. Bialik Institute, Jerusalem, 195 pp.

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TEACHER from COLOMBO

Scholarship Winner Spends Six Months Studying Methods

By Ya'acov Ardon

WOMEN Miss Vinita Fernando, a young school-teacher from Colombo, talks about home, Ceylon emerges as a pleasant, picturesque island of tea plantations and tall coconut palms, earnestly dedicated to reaching a higher living standard by means of the ladder of industrialization.

Though Ceylon, about three times the size of Israel, lies close to the equator, near the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, the surrounding sea and the frequent rains temper the heat. "No long, hot season like here," says Miss Fernando. The rains and the fertile soil make for a lush vegetation. Pineapples, coconuts, mangoes and other fruit grow in abundance.

Miss Fernando would have been teaching history, Sinhalese (Ceylon's most widely spoken language), and Buddhism as usual to her six classes at Bishop's College, an English, Anglican secondary school, had not a scholarship from the International Council of Social Democratic Women in England brought her to Israel. The scholarship called for a six-month study of educational methods in Israel, and Miss Fernando, serious-minded and university trained, was evidently a happy choice.

Visits in Haifa

Origin of Names

Explaining the origin of her family name, which reflects a chapter of her island's history, Miss Fernando pointed out that Ceylon has been ruled, in turn, by the Portuguese (151 years), the Dutch (about 140) and the British (165 years). The Portuguese compelled people who had dealings with them to adopt new names they could pronounce and remember. Miss Fernando's Sinhalese family name, preserved as an heirloom, is Wearawarudpatabendige: hardly something short-tempered conquerors could be expected to cope with. Vinita (her first name) is Sinhalese and means "well-behaved, disciplined."

Miss Fernando's arrival coincided with the opening of the Afro-Asian Seminar on the Role of Women in Developing Countries held on Mt. Carmel. She took part in it and acknowledges that it taught her much that will be of use at home — not to mention the experience of meeting women from other countries, some with similar problems to those of Ceylon.

Education in Ceylon is compulsory — and free for elementary school up to university. "Some eighty per cent of the children of Ceylon go to school, the highest percentage in South-East Asia," Miss Fernando explains. Admission to Ceylon's university is by entrance examination, and a wealthy father cannot avail an unsuccessful candidate.

Though a teacher of the humanities, she devoted much of her time here to the study of vocational training methods.

Slightly Older

Ceylon's political independence is three months and 11 days older than Israel's and the island has two claims to distinction. First, Ceylon is the world's greatest dispenser of tea, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of its exports (rubber and coconut oil products come next). Miss Fernando is frankly unhappy about the quality of tea supplied to the Israelis. "I brought a supply with me from home, but it gave out long ago."

Ceylon, incidentally, owes its eminence in tea-growing to a plant disease that in 1870 wiped out all its coffee plantations. A few months in Israel has turned Miss Fernando into an addict of instant coffee "im harbeh, harbeh soukarr", she adds with a shy smile. She spent two weeks at an Ulpan and now has quite a vocabulary in basic Hebrew, stumping many an Israeli when she insists, quite correctly, in having "te b'limon" or "cafe b'halav" (most people wrongly use the word "im").

Ceylon's second claim to fame lies in its being the first country which has elected a woman as Prime Minister: Mrs. Sirimavo Bandarnaike, widow of the first Prime Minister who was assassinated. In a world run by men — not always successfully — handing the premiership to a woman is proof that Asia while underdeveloped materially has much to teach the West in the realm of human understanding.

With a little foresight, a modicum of sewing skill and some of the materials now available in the stores you can run up between-season dresses in time for the drop in temperatures which we are all looking forward to. The illustration shows left to right: Flannel-finished cotton plaid dress which can be worn with blouses and sweaters; Tweed boucle cotton sheath worn with cotton-sateen tie-silk patterned sash in contrasting colours.

Square Toes Ready for Fall

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEARLY every woman who wants her toes to be in fashion will be accepting a revolutionary change during the next few weeks. Out is the shoe with the long pointy point. In is the squared-off toe, known as the "platypus" in America for its duck-billed effect.

This is the clear verdict of Mera, Israel's largest fashion shoe house, which turns out 200 pairs of finely crafted shoes each day. For the coming season, 95 per cent of these will have the square-toe look.

Mera has designed some 70 new styles. Because of this basic change in the last — the first in over five years — they are very new-looking indeed, and an impressive tribute to the sophistication of Israel's shoe industry. In any case, this is definitely not a year in which a fashion-conscious woman can sneak into last year's pumps and hope no-one will notice.

These 70 styles are Mera's fashion menu for the coming season. The company explains that it is unable to produce special shoes for fashion shows because not enough time is ever given, and at least two weeks should be allowed to meet the company's standards.

In the new range of colours and leather-finishes, the former run predominantly to browns, tans, and approaches to black: mochs, cognac, champagne, mahogany, granite. These appear in three different finishes: "matte" (a brand new, interesting, and highly elegant tone, subtly muted, which makes the familiar polished effect look positively garish and ostentatious. The others are "granite", and aniline.

More than half the leathers used, incidentally, are now from local Israeli hides; and all tanning is locally done.

The source of inspiration is Italian. Mera travels to Italy twice a year, selects around twenty models for adaptation to the local market. Sometimes as many as 20 changes are made before assimilation is complete.

Craftsmanship and leather-and-colour combinations are admirable. In the very-dressy categories are striking combinations of black suede with patent leather. Then there is matte brown leather with shiny leather trim. There are lots of metal buckles with fringed leather moccasin-styling (American Puritan elements creep in via Roman styling), and trim perforations on casual shoes that have a British-walker look (London, too, comes through via Rome.) And straps are back.

The shoes are delightfully light — a pair weighs perhaps 400 grams, or 270 grams per shoe. And the toes, though square, are surprisingly soft.

The duck-bill silhouette varies in width. Generally the higher the heel the narrower the platypus end of things.

On very high heels, which are referred to as a frightening ten centimetres ("But they aren't really that," says a company spokesman reassuringly, "We only call them that in the trade."), Mera inserts an aluminium spike, for strength, into the wooden heel.

Hand-crafting aided by machinery is the general rule, and it pays off in elegance and workmanship. At Mera over 40 separate operations are needed to produce a shoe. The 50 workers use specialized machinery, all Italian, to aid in the hand-and-eye-guided processes. The machines range from a grinding device (for evening off with exactitude), that sounds like a dentist's drill, to a special sewing machine that sews each stitch as a separate entity, unaffected by its fellow's fates. There is also an oven where scores of shoes stand for their final drying for about two hours at about 50 degrees.

Mera shoes come in half-sizes (but not the flat-heeled styles), though in only one width, as is the European custom. The range goes from 33 to 42, with 37 the best-selling size. (But sabras are getting bigger-footed: the average is inching up toward 38.)

Reducing —In a Tin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

OVERWEIGHT Israelis who until now have had to import their "Metrecal" from the United States can now buy an almost identical local product at their nearest food shop.

"Barical", a "dietetic food for weight control" is the newest product of the Bari Company, makers of the popular "Barill" and a line of spices and health teas. It is now available in a 227-gram vacuum-packed tin costing IL3.80.

Each tin contains exactly 900 calories and according to the company, which has tested the formula for over a year, supplies a full day's nutritional requirements. Barical comes in powder form and is mixed with water to make a beverage — thickish or thinnish, according to preference. One litre of water to one tin is recommended. There is also a choice of flavours: vanilla (to which instant coffee can be added) or chocolate.

Two Ways

There are two ways of going on a Barical diet. It can constitute the total food intake, in which case an entire tin is consumed each day: four glasses — one instead of each meal, and one at bedtime; or one or two glasses may be taken each day, together with small amounts of other foods, so that the entire caloric intake does not exceed 900.

The company also suggests that one or two "Barical days" each week will help prevent gains in weight.

Barical contains almost exactly the same ingredients as Metrecal (there are no patents on food preparations), on which Americans are said to spend over $100 million yearly. These include non-fat milk solids, soya sucrose, yeast, cocoa, corn oil, starch, vanilla, saccharine, and small additional amounts of other ingredients, including Vitamin A.

Taste Reactions Vary

The beverage, which resembles a malted milk, improves with refrigeration; but taste reactions and flavour preferences will vary wildly. Price here compares favourably with the tin in America ($1.88); and is certainly reasonable considering that this is equivalent — nutritionally if not sensually — to three meals.

The company states that for serious dieting a physician's advice is essential. No magical claims are made for the product. It works on the simple principle of killing the appetite while providing minimum food requirements necessary to health. Its success abroad is no doubt due to the fact that this is a convenient and work-saving method of controlling food intake down to the last calorie. The same can of course be accomplished using normal foods, but this requires thought and self-discipline and makes less interesting conversation.

Mannequin Off To Aid Israel Week

By Marja Welska

AN Israeli mannequin flies to Canada by El Al next Tuesday to model Israel fashions for an 'Israel Week." It will be held starting September 4 at Eatons, one of Canada's foremost stores, with shops in Montreal and Toronto. The announcement was made in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* by a spokesman of the Israel Export Institute, which is arranging the event in cooperation with the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions.

The model is 23-year-old Yora Yedlin, a sabra who is no stranger to North American fashion shows. At the 1960 New York Trade Fair, as a tourist in America, she joined the five Israeli mannequins who put on Israel's fashion parade, and in addition has done modelling work in New York.

Yora Yedlin

At Eatons she will wear fashions from all leading manufacturers here, from knitwear to bathing suits and raincoats. Since over a hundred costumes will be shown, four Canadian girls will be joining Yora for the two-a-day fashion shows, which will be held in both Montreal and Toronto.

The clothes were picked by Mr. J. Ruston, Eaton's merchandise manager, who visited Israel four months ago to make plans for his firm's "Israel Week." In addition to ready-to-wear, Yora will show jewellery by Maskit and Gems of Eilat. Other accessories will be provided locally. (It seems unfortunate that no Israeli shoes will be worn at the shows.) Backgrounds are by Wizo.

Yora will also help popularize Israeli foodstuffs, such as tinned juices, soups, and chocolates, to Eaton customers. It would be hard to find a figure more suited to this kind of salesmanship: she wears a size 38, weighs 49 kilos and has a 58 cm. waist.

Note to Canadians: Yora is married to an American who now lives in Jerusalem ("he was very encouraging about my trip"), and plans to visit his parents in New Jersey. She has already resisted the temptations, "which are always there," for lucrative modelling jobs that go with life in America. Next year she plans to study archaeology at the Hebrew University.

Women in a Worried World

By Geoffrey Gorer

ALL contemporary advanced societies—that is, societies with some form of universal compulsory education —are perplexed by a dilemma which seems to have had no counterpart at any earlier period of history. Neither men nor women in the societies feel any certainty about what are the appropriate roles, rights and duties of the female halves of their populations.

Before the beginning of this century this was not a problem for most of the population of any country, though the suffragettes were starting to bring it forcibly to people's notice; and in traditional societies which have not been much affected by the two great proselytizing ideologies of democracy and Communism it is still not a problem today. But wherever these ideologies have penetrated, all the old certainties are questioned. We no longer know what women ought to do or ought to be.

Both democracy and Communism pose the basic principle that women should be under no legal disadvantage because of their sex. Age, not sex, is the new criterion; today it is only "teenagers" who suffer under the legal disabilities which oppressed women until a couple of generations ago. But apart from these formal and legal aspects, there is little agreement as to how women should be treated or regarded. Should they be considered as "the same as men" or as "different but equal"? As weaker than men, and so needing the formal protection of law and the informal deference of courtesy? Or as potentially stronger than men, so that men need the protection of law and custom to prevent women taking their jobs and positions away from them?

Should we believe that women are potentially as competent as men in every walk of life, so that their failure to achieve the same esteem and success is due either to individual incompetence or to masculine obstruction? Or that, though women are equally competent, their competence lies on different levels and employs different techniques?

Unemployed Societies

WE know of no traditional societies which have been perplexed about the temperament, aptitudes and skills appropriate to men and women — even though, as Margaret Mead documented in "Male and Female," there is no consistency in the abilities and characteristics ascribed to one sex or the other. Once you get past the basic physiological contrast that men are hunters and fighters, while women are mothers and so less mobile, there is practically no skill or type of temperament which has not been declared essentially masculine by one society or essentially feminine by another. Practically all recorded human societies before the twentieth century based their view of "human nature" on the contrast between the two sexes.

In the earliest phase of human history when *homo sapiens* was rare and weak, probably struggling for survival against other species of men as well as other mammals, it would seem probable that female fertility was the most highly prized value of the community and a source of awe and envy for the males; and that very early in human history men attempted to enhance their own self-esteem and assume the life-giving magic of women by various sorts of symbolic elaboration. Some of these are still practised by primitive tribes today; they include male initiation rituals which seek to demonstrate that, though women can make children, only men can make another man—a belief which has an echo in our own society in the qualities ascribed to the all-male boarding school.

(This is the first in a series of articles by Geoffrey Gorer.)

(COPYRIGHT)

London Dress Collections

By Katherine Whitehorn

LONDON. — NOBODY actually says bets to see whether Rome, Florence, Paris and London will produce the same line or four unhelpful alternatives; but there is always some anxious waiting between the London shows and the Paris ones to see if London will be left out on a limb. This year there are sighs of relief all round; the main characteristics are now confirmed as being pretty much the same all over Europe, and London's distinctive version has a good chance of selling well.

First of all, there is the tendency to have some sort of a waist on the front of a suit. As couture clientele is apt to be elderly and waists on suits are never more prized than by those who have not much waists themselves. London suits have never been as straight as Paris ones; but this time the shape in the front of the jacket is matched by an easy walking skirt, in which it is fortunately not necessary to walk far to look elegant. Most shoulders still have raglan sleeves but there are signs that the set-in sleeve is on its way back.

One house that is not directly included in the London couture group, but designs with the best, is Bazaar, the Chelsea-Knightsbridge shop that constantly embarrasses by comparison the members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers (a stiff-collar trade association run by Lady Pamela Berry, who would not rate as the best dressed anything but has a talent for organization). Bazaar do not follow the Paris line but are apt to anticipate it, and sell ready-made clothes of a young, hoydenish originality; and their opening is not until September 5. However, one fact is already known: that sleeves are for the first time for years to be long. And I mean *long:* knuckle-dusting skin-tight sleeves of an almost mediaeval sinuousness.

Apart from this promising outsider, the favourite is usually Hardy Amies, who designs for the Queen, and also buses himself (or rather his subordinates) with the output of scarves, men's wear, perfumery for men, ready-to-wear clothes both cocktail and casual, and in the year of Princess Margaret's pregnancy, by a happy if not entirely genuine coincidence, maternity. His normal suits had medium-length jackets and either straight or easy skirts, and his coats would have done for either range. Hartnell, who used to be considered top dressmaker, is losing ground these days; but his determinedly flamboyant collection had one deeply welcome feature: there were almost none of his traditionally gem-encrusted evening dresses. Possibly he got bored with them; possibly his customers got bored with paying excess baggage charges every time they took one by air; possibly simply he has exhausted the world's supply of sequins. Whichever it is, it is a move both agreeable and in tune with the times. John Cavanagh is always the wild boy of British couture, and apt to be nearest Paris in his designs: this time he had a great many dresses that followed without actually gripping the figure, and some attractive princess-line coats that seem even more with it now than they did when he first showed a month ago.

But top of all the London couturiers to many (including me), is Michael, an Irish designer who has little to do with the clucking world of London fashion. He makes a suit better than anyone: they are dead simple, dead right and of the sort of timelessness which makes you say, not: "This is the sort of suit that doesn't date," but "This is an up-to-date suit" — even if it is several years old. He has a marvellous eye for colour: likes suits best and makes cocktail clothes (demanded by the clientele) only when kicking and screaming, he is finally forced to do so by his staff.

Household Hints

• **Better iced drinks:** Rinse ice cubes for a few seconds under the tap before plopping them into drinks. The salts that are naturally present in all tap water separate to the outside of the cube when the water freezes and if the drink is consumed quickly so that only the outside of the cube has time to melt in it, it may acquire a salty or bitter taste.

• **Stronger iced coffee:** Make ice cubes by pouring black coffee in the ice tray, then you will not dilute your coffee when you cool it with ice cubes. Another delicious way of making iced coffee is to make ice-cubes of double-strength coffee. Fill your glass to the top with these cubes then pour on *boiling* milk.

• **Washing Fruit:** Of course you wash plums and grapes before you bring them to table, but have you thought of the danger of picking up germs from melons and water-melons?

"Ridiculous," you'll say, "who eats the skins of melons?"

True enough for adults, but children will spoon up the juice that drips down on the plate while they are eating the fruit—juice which has dissolved a good part of the dirt from the outside of the melon. If you give the children a thin slice to eat out in the garden, they are quite likely to put the skin in their mouth while trying to get at the last remnant of fruit.

Melons are potentially one of the most serious disease carriers. Unlike other fruit, they grow in direct contact with the ground, which is often manured with crude dung or even untreated raw sewage. They usually arrive at market in unhygienic transport — mule carts, donkey backs or even on camels in some areas. Furthermore they are usually sold from heaps stored on an open plot of ground, as likely as not swarming with flies.

When you get them home, wash your melons with water and detergent, then rinse and wipe them well before putting them into the refrigerator.

Grapefruit, if served in halves, should also be washed before cutting, as children like to drink up the juice that spills over the top of the peel. The same thing goes for oranges if you halve them to squeeze the juice.

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ORGANIZER APPRECIATED

"THE Golden Head Mirror" — the Honour Award of the American Rhinologic Society, was presented to Dr. Zvi Rosen of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital's E.N.T. Department during one of the concluding sessions of the Society's International Post-Graduate Course recently held at the new Medical Centre. The award was made to Dr. Rosen for his outstanding work as organizer of the course and as its only Israeli instructor.

Dr. Rosen was also presented with a prize for the Maurice Sorsby Memorial Lecture by the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School.

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Light Programme Too Light

Radio Review

THE Light Programme has been with us sufficient time that its general construction and direction can be discussed. I am one of those listeners with inborn resistance to commercials, but the advertising element seems to have proved financially justified. It thus appears more than likely that commercial radio, originally introduced as an experiment, will long be with us.

We are assured that the alternative to advertising is to have no alternative broadcasting, and this would of course be a pity as the very popularity of the wavelength shows that it is meeting a definite need.

Gresham's Law of Radio says that bad radio drives out good, and bulk listenership will always be drawn to what the sophisticated dub the "vulgar." There are always exceptions but the situation becomes apparent if the comparative listenership is compared in the U.S. between educational and "rock'n'roll stations"; between the Light and Third programmes in England (or between BBC and ITV television); or between the two wavelengths over Kol Yisrael. On an average, the percentage listening to the popular approach will be between 70 and 80. The other 20-30% will be there for symphony concerts and plays, but even that figure will drop for chamber music or literary talks. Incidentally, as long as only two wavelengths are available the more serious should eschew the esoteric (a fault of which Kol Yisrael is sometimes guilty).

Won Its Audience

The Second Wavelength is performing then a useful function by attracting a large number of listeners. It has won its audience. It has been stated that one of the prime objectives of this wavelength is to wean listenership from Arab stations, and in this it has doubtless been successful. The question to be asked is — what now?

Has the responsibility of the radio station ended with this or has the time come to go a step further and impart something to this audience?

Kol Yisrael, as we know, is a national institution which has always taken its informational and educative tasks seriously. It has had a great influence to the good on many aspects of Israel life and culture. Can it afford to abdicate this responsibility towards a large section of its listeners?

Two arguments may be proferred in defence. One is that this body of listeners receives its measure of informational programmes between 7 and 9.30 when there is no Hebrew alternative. This is only a part truth as may be observed by the listening habits, say of the youth. Compare the number of transisto hutchers between 5 and 7 and those between 7 and 9. Another point that may be put forward would be that as soon as there is the slightest raising of standard, there will be loss of listenership.

But the point is that it is possible to incorporate, many types of items that could be of potential public service, but which could be treated lightly enough to entertain the listener. The current programme schedules for the light programme are unremitting. They do not change week after week except for the identity of the popular singers (although the style usually remains indistinguishable). Each programme is a different dressing for the same records and the picture is broken by — a crime serial and "live" concerts of light music. There is scarcely an item that can be justified on grounds other than winning listeners — and while winning listeners is essential, we should try and see that they do not grow up to be morons.

Surely it is not too much to suggest that the time has come for the Light Programme to have some content—even if here and there an item appears that is not sponsored. A certain parallel can be drawn with Galei Tzahal which — especially in its heyday — attracted many listeners for its light music and approach, and retained them during the easy doses of "content" that were injected. There are dozens of useful topics that can be treated lightly and still convey more to the listener than the present succession of gramophone records. Even if only 20 or 15 minutes a day were devoted to something at least a little bit constructive — daytyenu.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Sheridan's "School for Scandal" (in English) (tomorrow at 9.15); "Irma La Douce" (Mon. at 10.02; second wavelength); International Fiscal Union Conference (Tues. at 7.30); Music by Enesco (Weds. at 8.30); Kipling's "Jungle Book" (Weds. at 8.30); George Orwell feature (Weds. at 10.35); Biography of Dylan Thomas (Thurs. at 9.30). *AUDIO*

BRIDGE

PLAYING POSSUM

By JERUSALEMITE

THE following hand was responsible for a major swing in a tournament:

S.—
H. A K J 9 8 6
D. Q 4
C. A Q 10 9 4

W E S N

S. 10 5
H. 10 4 2
D. A K 8 3
C. K J 7 6

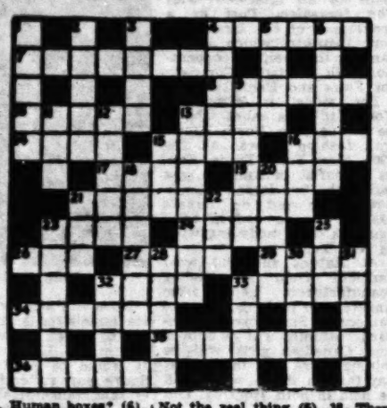
North was dealer and neither side vulnerable. East opened the bidding with one diamond (a border-line case), and South passed. West's suspicions were aroused at once: what had become of the thirteen spades? Somebody was probably holding them in reserve. Caution was therefore indicated to talk the opponents out of the need to "save."

Having decided to go slow, West contented himself with a one-heart overcall; North passed, and East made the gambling bid of two clubs, praying to his lucky stars for an opportunity to fade out. Now at last South came to light with a belated three-spades call, and West continued to mess around with four spades (asking bid). North doubled, both East and South passed, and West shot into four no-trumps (Blackwood). East winced but, being a disciplined partner, replied five diamonds. South doubled, and West capped this with six clubs.

By this time North was convinced that somebody had blundered heavily, and he doubled without the flicker of an eye. West was happy with the double and was wise enough not to redouble.

There was no need to play, because when the queen of hearts came up East had a spread for all thirteen tricks. The resulting score brought the highest total on the board, because those Wests who did contract for a grand slam were countered with a sacrifice bid of seven spades.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS — 4. Human boxes? (6). 7. Leave to take a warm coat on the lake? (8). 8. Being on vacation, perhaps, Ben sat around (6). 10. Men or horses (5). 13. Horse fit for a king? (4). 14. Isn't it all there on the floor? (4). 15. State of an heiress? (4). 16. Less than a halfpenny, but may cost a few shillings (5). 17. A bunch of kids, perhaps (4). 19. An indirect sort of journey (4). 21. Utter the same word twice! (3, 3, 3). 22. Descriptive of history masters? (4). 24. Fair Sally? (4). 26. Not exactly a bar, but could be a saloon (8). 27. Good at one's job (4). 29. A man has a morning in Holland (4). 32. Things we don't like to be told (4). 33. It doesn't pay (5). 34. Hacking one's way across Yorkshire? (6). 35. M.C.C. for example (8). 36. As a composer, he took an opus to heart (6).

DOWN.—1. The butcher gets it from some fellow! (5). 2. Has he a brain disorder? (5). 3. Ships and archers have them (4). 4. What to sit on when I'm sunbraced by a cleaner! (5). 5. You can't really work when at it (4). 6. Is it his job to administer a beating? (6). 9. Foreigner with the name of Bronte, perhaps (6). 11. A portion of tripe! (3). 12. Not the real thing (6). 18. They mean something to railwaymen (7). 15. Name women always have? (3). 16. Place to turn up with a letter (3). 18. Arrive at some object (6). 20. Not the central route, perhaps (5). 21. Would a boatman only use it if he were powerless? (3). 22. Condensation, we hear, is only to be expected (3). 23. Area bigger than Paris? (6). 25. Do you force it into your mouth (3). 28. The first thing to do (5). 30. Seat a little girl on a vehicle (5). 31. In need of tidying up (5). 32. But you may do so when you're stiff! (4). 33. Roman who had a cat and a duck (4).

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Rabbit (punch). 7. Kangaroo. 8. Scrape. 10. Flesh. 13. Here. 14. Fish. 15. Base. 16. Art. 17. Iron. 19. Dart. 21. Broadside. 23. Putt. 24. Late. 26. Cat. 27. Trey. 29. Prop. 32. Peas. 33. Stare. 34. Po-tent. 35. Tick-tock. 36. Sent-ry.

DOWN. — 1. Ski-ff. 2. Knees. 3. Dash. 4. Rose's. 5. Bare. 6. Im-port. 9. Credit. 11. Lip. 12. Shirt. 18. Hand-Les. 18. Ban. 18. Are. 18. Rotten. 20. A-dept. 21. But. 22. Say. 23. Parole. 25. For. 28. Ratty. 30. (Safety) Razor. 31. Peaks. 32. Peat. 33. (Keep) Sake.

Guided Missiles—Down South

(Continued from Page 11)

left and from left to right, fly through the air in a graceful arc or swish along not more than a metre above the ground. The enemy tank crew is not likely to detect the missile until it is 200 metres away, by which time the quickest evasive actions will not help.

Four Missiles Per Car

The pilot directs the flight with the help of a small box and a pilot stick, only a few centimetres high. The French used to mount two missiles on a jeep, but we always have to improve things so we can mount four missiles on a command car. An unlimited number can be fired from the ground. But there are many more advantages to it. Whilst attacking tanks are a clearly visible target, a lone jeep or a number of boxes on the ground can be camouflaged easily. There is no smoke to betray the firing pad, and a jeep or command car can displace itself or vanish very quickly.

We asked how the missile was directed and were told that this was done by electronic impulses travelling along thin wires connecting it to the pilot. This revelation was a little hard to swallow until we were shown the wires, which have the thickness of hair and the strength of steel.

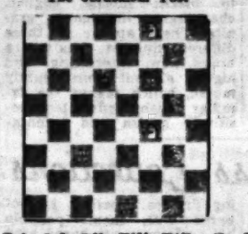
The firing crew consists of three men. It takes a maximum of 20 seconds that seem to us like 20 years. The concentration and tension of the pilot during the firing period are so great that one of the officers told us he doubted whether the pilot notices anything going on around him.

The piercing power of the shell surpasses everything made so far. It can penetrate a 450-mm. steel plate. The much-vaunted Stalin III has a steel top that is 300 mm. thick and the plates of the latest-type Centurion are 152 mm.

The French rated the missile's target accuracy at 80 per cent but we have reached 90 per cent and it is expected that in war two missiles out of three will destroy their target. Considering that one missile costs about $300 and an enemy tank about 100 times as much, this is not a bad investment.

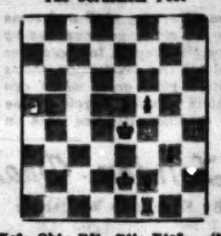
CHESS

Problem No. 1483
T. H. AMIROV, USSR
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1484
J. LOE PING ING, Indonesia
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1480 (Anderssen): 1.Qd7! Problem No. 1480 (Talmi): a) 1.b3 B:c6 2.Kd4 Rg1 3.Qg5 Ra1x; b) 1.b5 B:c6 2.Qe5 Rg5 3.Qg7 Ra8x.

D. MUR—Israel Youth Champion

Seventeen-year-old Daniel Mur, Ramat Gan, became the new Israel Youth Champion when he won the finals with 6½ points out of 9 games. Runners-up were ex-champion I. Gat and I. Berenovski (Haifa) with 5 points, followed by A. Marat and M. Bronstein (Ramat Gan) 4½, M. Cna'ani (Ramat Gan), 4, E. Shtevenberg and A. Mashlibovski (Haifa) 3½, D. Ben Zion (Petah Tikva) 2½. In the "Consolation Tournament" I. Gelfer and M. Peretz were first with 7½ points out of 9 each, ahead of I. Bleiman and M. Binyamini 6, Duch 4½, etc. Fifty-four young players took part in the event, organized by the Israel Chess Federation in cooperation with the Petah Tikva Municipality and the local Workers' Council.

National Team Championship. Overall standings in B division, North: Emek Hefer 28½, Upper Galilee 28, Haifa Youth 21 (6), Petah Tikva 20½, Haifa Napoel 18, Kfar Ata 15, Kfar Saba 14½ (1), Genigar 3 (12). In C division, Afikim, Gova, Afula, Matzuba, Gan Shmuel, Ramat Gan Youth, Tzaa and Sha'ar Hanegev are now engaged in two qualification tournaments for the right to enter B division.

INSTRUCTIVE ENDGAMES

The game Smyslov-Cherepkov (28th USSR championship) came to the following position after White's 41st move:

White (Smyslov): Kh2; Qa1; Bc8; Ba5; Pa5, f3, g2, h3 (8).

Black (Cherepkov): Kg6; Qd5; Be6; Ba4; Pe4, f5, g6, h7. (8)

In spite of the material equality and bishops of different colour, White has a serious advantage, his king occupying a safe position as compared with his rival's weakened one. The command of the long diagonal and the distant passed pawn are additional advantages which Smyslov exploits in a masterly way. Play continued: 41.— Kf7 42.f4 Bc6 43.Be7 g5 44.Rd3 Qe4 45.Qg3 h4 46.a6 c3 47.Q:c3 g:f 48.Rh3 B:h3 49.Q:h3 f3 50.Qh7+ Ke6 51.Qg8+ Ke7 52.Qd8+ Kf7 53.Qe7+. Black resigns.

In the same tournament Korchnoi won the following endgame against Furman:

White (Korchnoi): Ke3; Re1, Re3; Pa3, c6, f2, g4, h4. (8)

Black (Furman): Kd6; Rb8, Re7; Pa7, c6, f6, f7, h7. (8)

32.Rd1+ Rd5 33.Bde1 h5? (Black should have consented to a repetition of moves) 34.h5 Ke7 35.Rd3 Kd6 (a fatal error. Black should have played 35.— Ra5 to prevent g4-g5) 36.f4 c5 37.f:e+ K:e5 38.R:d5+ K:d5 39.R:f3 Ke5 40.Re3 a5 41.a4 Kd5 42.Kf3 Ke7 43.Re1. Black resigned, as 43.— Re5 would be followed by 44.e7!

BUDAPEST-LENINGRAD MATCH

Game No. 1017
King's Indian Defence

V. Korchnoi — L. Szabo

1.g3 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.d4 c5 4.d5 e5 5.Nc3 d6 6.e4 Nd7 7.Bd3 Nc6? 8.g4 Nf8 9.h3 a6 10.f4 e:f 11.B:f4 Nd7 12.Nf3 Qe7 13.Qd2 h5 14.Qh2 Nh6 15.N:e5 d:e 16.Re8 Bd7 17.Qg1 Re8 18.h4 Qd8 19.Be2 Kg8 20.g5 h5 21.Bh7 Kf7 22.B:d6+ Q:d6 23.Rf1 Re7 24.Bf5! B:f5 25.e:f Q:f3 26.Q:f3 Kf6? 27.d:e Kd4 28.B:h5 Qd6 29.Kd1 Be6 30.Bh6 B:d5 31.B:f8 Q:e7 32.e:d K:f3 33.Bg4 c4 34.Qg2. Black resigns.

ALEKHINE MEMORIAL, 1961

A. Lutikov — V. Korchnoi

1.e4 c5 2.f4 e:f 3.Nf3 Bc7 4.Be2 Nf6 5.Nc3 Ne4 6.B:f7+ K:f7 7.Ne4+ Ke6 8.N:c5 e4 9.Qg4+ K:e5 10.d4+ K:d4 11.e3+ Ke5 12.B:f4+ K:e4 13.Qf3+ Kf5 14.B:e7+ Kg6 15.B:d8 B:d8 16.0-0 Kh6 17.Qg3+ Kh5 18.R:f7 g5 19.h4 Kg6 20.Rxf1 Bc7 21.h:g+ K:g5 22.Rf1—f6+, Black resigns.

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Marlon Brando, Anna Magnani in Tennessee William's
The Fugitive Kind

MIRON Tel. 3003
The true picture of Napoleon's famous battle
AUSTERLITZ
(Technicolor)
Leslie Caron, Michel Simon, Martine Carol, Orson Welles

ORAH Tel. 4017
RHONDA FLEMING
No man could tame this wild beauty in a United Artists release.
Revolt of the Slaves
In Technicolor

ORION Tel. 4020
Hall Ventilated
Michel Simon — Geneviève Kervine in
UN CERTAIN MR. JO.
For Adults Only.
2 perfs. daily at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81988
One minute Carmelit Terminus
Darryl F. Zanuck's
CRACK IN THE MIRROR
reveals the open and hidden motives.
with Orson Welles, Juliette Greco, Bradford Dillman
Cinemascope
For Adults Only.
Children's matinee perfs. daily at 4 p.m.
FESTIVAL FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
with Bim, Clowns, Chaplin imitation, fun games, etc.

PEER Tel. 2232
MARISOL the Spanish Wonder Child sings and dances in this fascinating film —
Un Rayo De Luz
("The Ray you gave me")
Eastmancolour
Sat. night perfs. at 7 & 9.30.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45 & 9.

TAMAR Tel. 6582
SEPTEMBER AFFAIR
with Joan Fontaine, Joseph Cotten
A successful Paramount Picture.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Aug. 26 at 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
starting today at 2.30 p.m.
ELVIS PRESLEY
in his dramatic role
Wild in the Country
with HOPE LANGE • MILLIE PERKINS
TUESDAY WELD

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
fully air-conditioned
DON MURRAY in
Hoodlum Priest
4-7.30-9.30

ARMON DAVID
4th Week
JACK HAWKINS in
THE LONG ARM
Mats. at 4
Laurel and Hardy
BRAVE ONES A SEA

BEN YEHUDA
2nd Week
Robert Lamorisse's great production
LE VOYAGE EN BALLON
Cinemascope in Technicolor
Weekdays at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

CHEN 3rd Week
The Private Lives and Loves of an M.P.
No Love for Johnnie
with Peter Finch,
laureate of the Berlin Festival for best acting in 1961
Adults Only 4, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN Open-Air
Um Koulthoum, Anwar Wagdi in
FATMA
at 4, 7.15 & 9.15.

ESTHER 2nd Week
Glenn Ford • Maria Schell, Anne Baxter in
Edna Ferber's "Cimarron"
Technicolor

GAT 8th Week
Ingmar Bergman's classic
Wild Strawberries
The picture that won International applause
4, 7.30, 9.30
Mats.: PINOCHIO

HOD 8th Week
The Most Wonderful Years of Life
A Greek Film with ALIKA

MAXIM 11th Week
(Air Conditioned)
The exciting French comedy
Louis De Funes, Noelle Adam, Pierre Mondy
NI VU... NI CONNU...
Today (Friday), 2.30

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Air-conditioned
Marie Gitrotti, Claudia Mori in
CERA SELLA

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
8th Week
35 stars in a big wonderful story
PEPE
two perfs. daily
Sat. 7 — 9.45
Weekdays: 6.45 — 9.30

OPHIR
MICKEY HARGITAY, JAYNE MANSFIELD in
The Loves of Hercules
Cinemascope, Eastmancolor
Baby Mallah Film

ORION
Premiere performance of the romantic, ... era
... South
ROMEO, JULIET AND DARKNESS
(Love between a young Jewish girl and a young Christian)
A classic Czech film

PARIS 2nd Week
Israel Premiere
John Ford's masterpiece
Rising of the Moon

PEER Tel. 43785
Israel Premiere
Rene Clement (French Hitchcock) at his best!
PLEIN SOLEIL
Alain Delon, Maurice Ronet, Maria Laforet
Suspense, Drama in Eastmancolor
4-7.15-9.30

SHDEROTH
JERRY LEWIS at his best and funniest
THE GEISHA BOY
Technicolor, Vista Vision
The hall is cool and ventilated

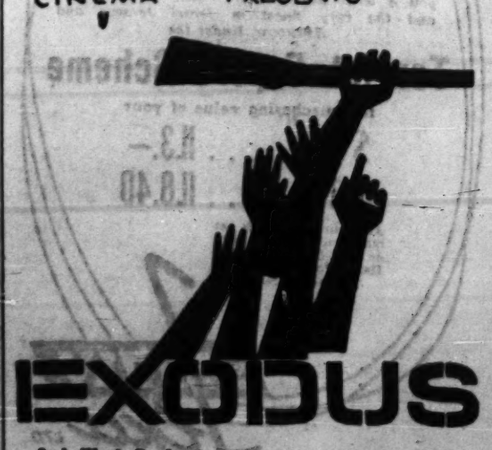
TAMAR
presents a most daring Norwegian film
The Young Sinners
Liv Ullman — Atle Merton
Adults Only
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

TCHELET 18th Week
Air-conditioned
Ingmar's Bergman's masterpiece
The Virgin Spring
Only evenings: 7.30—9.30
Mats. at 4 p.m.
SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS

YARON 9th Week
WILLIAM HOLDEN in RAY STARK'S
THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG
Nancy Kwan — Sylvia Syms, Michael Wilding

ZAMIR
Halloo — Wrong Number
Morning and Evening performances.

RAMAT GAN Cinema
17th Week
Spartacus
in Technicolor, Super Technirama
Sat. at 8; Weekdays: 4 & 8
No complimentary tickets

Zafon CINEMA
OTTO PREMINGER PRESENTS

EXODUS
2nd. Week Perf.: 4, 8 p.m. Mat.: Friday: 2 p.m.
PAUL NEWMAN · EVA MARIE SAINT
RALPH RICHARDSON · PETER LAWFORD
LEE J. COBB · SAL MINEO · JOHN DEREK
HUGH GRIFFITH · DAVID OPATOSHU
JILL HAWORTH IN "EXODUS"
SCREENPLAY BY DALTON TRUMBO · BASED ON THE NOVEL BY LEON URIS
MUSIC BY ERNEST GOLD · PHOTOGRAPHED IN SUPER PANAVISION 70.
TODD — AO. Stereophonic Sound
"TECHNICOLOR" BY SAN LEAVITT · A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE
PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY OTTO PREMINGER

ON THE AIR

TODAY

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 238.4, 373.8 & 230 M.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Buk: Fantaisie-Polonaise Op. 5; Glazunov: Piano Concerto in F-minor Op. 92 (Soloist: Sviatoslav Richter); Fibich: Poem; Rimsky-Korsakov: Cappriccio Espagnol Op. 34 (Conductor: Ataulfo Argenta); Dvorak: Overture "Amid Nature," Op. 91. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 "Generation vs. Generation." 5.05 Classical Request Programme. Berlioz: Symphonie fantastique, Op. 14. The Hague Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Willem van Otterloo. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Light Music. 8.00 Series of programmes — ed. by H. Pinsker. 8.45 "Light Music." Five Renaissance Songs, performed by the "Philippe Caillard" Vocal Ensemble. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in F-major. Yehudi Menuhin—Violin & Denis Clift — Trumpet, with the Bath Festival Chamber Orchestra. Josef Kaminsky: Variations on an Israeli theme for English Horn & Orchestra. Heinz Berger — English Horn with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Paray; Mozart: Symphony No. 38 "Prague," K. 504 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Mozart: Overture "The Marriage of Figaro"; Handel: Largo from "Xerxes"; Mendelssohn: Scherzo from Octet in E-flat major Op. 20; Saint-Saens: "The Swan," from Carnival of the Animals"; Smetana: Dance of the Comedians from the "Bartered Bride"; Debussy: "The Girl with the Flaxen Hair"; Prokofiev: Prelude No. 7 Op. 12; Haydn: Minuet from Sonata for Cello & Double Bass; Brahms: Waltz in A-flat; Saint-Saens: Havanaise Op. 83; Bartok: Allegro Barbaro. 8.25 Today's Programme. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach; Toccata & Fugue in D-minor; Bartok: Cantata Profana. 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.15 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. I. Michael & N. Sharon. 10.35 "Voices From the Past"—Acoustic Recordings: Nellie Melba (Soprano); Marcella Sembrich (Soprano); Mattia Battistini (Baritone); Antonio Scotti (Baritone). 10.50 Ballet Music. 11.50 Request for Hebrew Songs. 12.20 Music from Festivals: Baroque Music from the Liege Festival 1961 "Pro Musica Antiqua" Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble. Works by: Susato, Palestrina, Hassler, Ortiz, Gastoldi and others. 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.33 "On Times on Men": "Exodus" — ed. by O. Samuel & E. Halperin. 3.55 Youth Corner. 4.15 "The Melody Lingers On." 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.10 In the Field of Art. 6.25 Programme — ed. by E. Gali. 6.55 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 7.20 Light Music, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Soloists: Benjamin Sandorsky and Abraham Paraira; Moshe Wilenski; Horn; Eugen D'albert: "Lowland" — Selection from the Opera; Naftali Aharoni: "To Wed or not to Wed, That's the Question." Sidney Baynes-Petrushka: Destiny Waltz; Kenneth Alford: "The Thin Red Line — March. 7.55 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.50 Bible Reading: Nehemia chaps. 7 & 8. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Festival Concert premiere to the Israel First Music Festival. 10.45 Music for Organ: George Bohm: Fantasy on a Chorale in G-major; Samuel Shaidt: Toccata in G-minor; Johann Kreiger: Prelude and Fugue in E-minor. 11.10 Israeli Composers: Yitzhak Sadai: 1) Divertimento for Alto, Flute, Viola and Orchestra. 2) Cantata for Alto, Baritone and Chamber Ensemble. Nitza Shur (Alto); Edith Goldschmidt (Alto); Yehoshua Eshar (Baritone); Uri Teeplitz (Flute); Daniel Benjamini (Viola); Ruth Menge (Piano); and Chamber Ensemble. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
466, 422 & 200.7

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & Melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Programme with Y. Edmoni. 6.30 Oriental Songs. 6.57 "From the Newsroom." 6.59 Close Down.

8.30 Opening. 9.31 "Mixed Bag" — ed. by I. Dallot. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit (Tomorrow: Hebrew Lesson). 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
467 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.28-7.15 a.m.; 1.12-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News, Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Melaveh Malka: Echoes of the Zimriya. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Shabbat Programme. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Melaveh Malka: Echoes of the Zimriya. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 275 & 285 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Via-à-Vis." 7.30 Weekly Report of the Eichmann Trial. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by: Purcell, Schumann & Stravinsky. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together" — Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Potpourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment. From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Today: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations in Action — On-the-scene coverage of the UN proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations in Action (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show: 2½ hours of straight music and news. 15.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 16.00 News; News Analysis. 16.15 American Journal. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. 18.00 News. 18.15 Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15 feature). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. 20.30 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 Opinion Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, USA (Popular): Artie Shaw orchestra — popular selections from the late 1930's. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz): Jazz selections by Duke Ellington, from his new album, "Piano in the Background." 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Radio Amateurs' Notebook — With Bill Leonard. 23.30 Forum (Law): Philosophical foundation of American law. Speaker: Harold J. Berman. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15).

Tomorrow: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations Week— A summary of the week's U.N. proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations Week (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show: 2½ hours of straight music and news. 15.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 16.00 News; News Analysis. 16.15 America This Week. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. 18.00 News. Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. 20.30 America This Week (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 World Press Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, USA (Popular): Saturday night dance programme selections from the late 1930's and 1940's. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz): Duke Ellington, Woody Herman, Bennie Green, Lester Young, and others. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Perspective. 23.45 Folk Music. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 America This Week (Repeat of 16.15).

DON MURRAY in the picture
HOODLUM PRIEST
WORLD PRESS OPINION:
● "As to the film's sharp, authentic pictorial look, since it was photographed largely in St. Louis... Fast pace maintained by the director, Irvin Kershner... Captivating and rewarding." NEW YORK TIMES
● "The kind of film you would be foolish to miss. Extremely powerful impact upon an audience. Picture is built well and solidly, scene by scene, ranging from Don Murray's extremely sincere performance to a matched set of lesser roles." NEW YORK POST
● "Something remarkable happens on the screen.... bone honest, heartfelt... the experience is extraordinary — nothing less than an illusion of immortality." TIME
● "... a forceful, moving, thoroughly unpredictable film... vigorously directed... masterful performance by Don Murray..." NEWSWEEK
● "Much to recommend, including the crisp direction by Irvin Kershner... and the portrayal of Don Murray." HERALD TRIBUNE
United Artists Picture at ALLENBY Cinema, Tel Aviv